

THE
LITERARY MAGAZINE;
OR,
Monthly Epitome of British Literature.

No. 15.]

MARCH.

[1806.]

MUSEUM OF THE ARTS.

ON THE STYLE OF GUIDO.

THIS memorable artist was born at Bologna, in 1574, and at an early age became the disciple of Denis Calvert, a Fleming, of great reputation, but afterwards he entered himself in the school of the Carracci. He carefully studied the style of those great masters, but imitated that of Ludovico, preferably to that of Annibal or Agostino; because there appeared more of grandeur and grace in his compositions than those of the others; and his first performances were entirely in the manner of that master.

However, being as yet undetermined what style to fix on for his future works, he went to Rome, where he examined every thing worthy of his attention; and particularly the works of Raphael, with which he seemed enraptured. He was also struck with the surprising effect of the paintings of Carravagio, and for some time adopted that manner; till he found that it was not generally approved, and required too much labour to succeed in it. He then fixed on a style peculiar to himself, which was easy, graceful, great, and elegant; which secured to him the universal applause of the whole world, and the admiration of posterity; so that he is ranked among the first and best artists of any age since the revival of the art.

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All the excellencies of painting seem united in this superior genius; for whether we consider the grand style of his composition, the delicacy of his ideas, the disposition of his objects in general, or the beautiful turn of his female forms, his colouring, or the graceful airs of his heads, all are admirable, and fill the mind with a kind of extacy. All subjects indeed were not equally adapted to the genius of Guido. The tender, the pathetic, the devout, in which he could manifest the sweetness and the delicacy of his thoughts, were those in which he peculiarly excelled; those which distinguish him from every other painter, and almost give him precedence to all.

In expressing the different parts of the body he had a remarkable particularity; for he usually designed the eye of his figures large, the nostrils somewhat close, the mouth small, the toes rather too closely joined, and without any great variety, though that was not occasioned by any want of skill, but out of choice, and to avoid affectation. The heads of his figures are accounted not inferior to Raphael, either for correctness of design, or an engaging propriety of expression; and De Piles very justly observes, that the merit of Guido consisted in that moving and persuasive beauty, which did not so much proceed from a regularity of features, as

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from a lovely air which he gave to the mouth, with a peculiar modesty which he had the art to place in the eye.

His draperies are always disposed with large folds, in the grand style, and with singular judgment contrived to fill up the void spaces, free from stiffness or affectation, noble and elegant. Though he did not understand the principles of the *Chiaro-scuro*, yet he sometimes practised it through a felicity of genius. His pencil was light, and his touch free, but very delicate; and although he took pains to labour his pictures highly, yet, it is said, he generally gave some free and bold strokes to his work, in order to conceal the toil and time he had bestowed upon it. His colouring is often astonishingly clear and pure; but sometimes also his pictures, and more especially those of his latter time, have a greyish cast, which changed into a livid colour, and his shadows partook of the green. But his works have ever been deservedly admired through all Europe; and to this day increase in their value and esteem.

Many of his latter performances are not to be placed in competition with those which he painted before he unhappily fell into distressed circumstances, by an insatiable appetite to gaming; for his necessities compelled him to work for immediate subsistence, which gave him the habit of painting in a more slight and negligent manner, without any attention to his honour or his fame.

In the church of St. Philip Neri, at Fano, there is a grand altar-piece by Guido, representing Christ delivering the keys to St. Peter. The head of our Saviour is exceedingly fine, that of St. John admirable; and the other apostles are in a grand style, full of elegance, with a strong expression; and it is well preserved. In the archiepiscopal gallery at Milan, is a St. John, wonderfully tender in the colouring, and the graces diffused

through the design excite the admiration of every beholder. At Bologna, in the Palazzo Tanaro, is a most beautiful picture of the Virgin, the infant Jesus, and St. John, in which the heads are exquisitely graceful, and the draperies in a grand stile. But in the Pallazzi Zampieri is preserved one of the most capital paintings of Guido; the subject is the penitence of St. Peter after denying Christ, with one of the apostles seeming to comfort him. The figures are as large as life, and the whole is of astonishing beauty; the painter having shewn in that single performance the art of painting carried to its highest perfection. The heads are nobly designed, the colouring clear and precious, and the expression inimitably just and natural. There is also in the collection of the Earl of Moira, in Dublin, a fine head by Guido, representing Christ crowned with thorns; it has a graceful and affecting expression, and shews, in an amiable style, all the dignity and resignation of the sufferer.

DAVID WITH THE HEAD OF GOLIAH:
FROM GUIDO.

This outline is taken from the sixth volume of the *Annales du Musée, et de l'Ecole Moderne des Beaux Arts*; and the following remarks, relative to the original, are translated from that work: The painting is by Guido, and though every part of the design speaks for itself, the following observations may not be inappropriate:

The moment succeeding the victory of David over his huge adversary has been seized by Guido, whereon to found his present design. The hero is standing, but inclines against a column. In his right hand is the sling wherewith he obtained success; and before him is the grim-visaged head of his fallen foe, placed on an elevated pedestal. David is covered with a red cap, surmounted by a yellow feather, and is only

cloathed with a blue mantle, and the skin of a wild beast, probably in allusion to his former feats of valour: on the ground is the sword of Goliath. The ground colour of the picture is brown. The figure of David, in a proportion, equivalent to six feet high.

At an era when the French school, in a state of actual decline, reckoned the true principles of the art as matters of inferior consideration, and only sought for perfection in a happy management of the pencil; the works of Guido in general, and of this piece in particular, were held in high estimation. If it be properly appreciated, however, though not without defects, it will nevertheless be acknowledged to be admirable. It was painted at that period, during which Guido imitated the manner of

Carravagio; hence the shades and the ground-tints are all too strong; but this vigour, this strength, gradually declining into the darkest shades, forms a striking contrast with the pale and inanimate tone of the carnations. The cap, savouring a little too much of modern times, or of a modern college, if not an anachronism, adds little effect to the aspect of the figure. The *nud* is correctly designed; but the head wants expression, and withal is a little theatric. With respect to the execution, that department of the art, which has given such high estimation to the painting, it is really astonishing. And this single work would amply justify the remark so well known to have been applied to the artist: "We only paint like men; but Guido paints like an angel."

ANALYSES OF NEW PUBLICATIONS.

XI. HISTORICAL FRAGMENTS of the MOGUL EMPIRE of the *Morattoes*, and of the English Concerns in *Indostan*, from the year 1659. *Origin of the English Establishment*, and of the *Company's Trade*, at *Baroach* and *Surat*; and a *General Idea of the Government and People of Indostan*. By ROBERT ORME, Esq. F.A.S. To which is prefixed, an *Account of the Life and Writings of the Author*. 4to. pp. 480. 1l. 8s. 6ds. Wingrave.

Mogul Empire, which constituted the first edition.

Whilst writing the military history above mentioned, Mr. Orme had found a necessity, in order to a complete and thorough understanding of the events he details, for entering into a general view of the history of Aurengzebe, and of his more immediate successors; a period comprising one hundred years. Not being in possession of information sufficient to give a connected account of the whole, thinking it also too bulky and imperfect to be interwoven into his great work, he laid it before the public in an octavo volume; at the same time soliciting the attention of the learned to the subject. "We are not without hope," says he, "that some of the many in India, who have the means, will supply the portions of information which are deficient in these fragments, and must otherwise always continue out of our reach. The knowledge is well worth the enquiry; for besides the magni-

THE present work is a republication of the "Fragments" constituting the former part of the present title, with the addition of a life of the author, and some of his posthumous pieces; the whole printed to bind uniformly with his *History of the British Military Transactions in Indostan*, a work of merit too well established to need our commendation. The latter part, therefore, being all that is new, we shall chiefly direct our attention to it, after a slight account of the history of the

tude of the events, and the energy of the characters which arise within this period, there are no states or powers on the continent of India, with whom our nation have either connection or concern, who do not owe the origin of their present condition to the reign of Aurengzebe, or to its influence, on those of his successors." The author, too, says, that having gained some information respecting Sevagi, the principal founder of the power of the Mahrattas, which would be of great value were it complete, but which he nevertheless was inclined to present to the public, he included it in the present publication, also soliciting the attention of Orientalists to the subject. The whole, except it be some additional notes, however, having been before the public since the year 1782, we leave them, to consider the additional pieces in the present volume.

The first of these pieces contains the "Origin of the English Establishment, and of the Company's trade with Broach and Surat," from the year 1608, when the first British ship (the *Hector*) arrived at the latter place, bearing a letter from the Company, and another from James the first, to the Mogul Jehangire, requesting trade and intercourse, to 1616; where the author has unfortunately left the subject unfinished, at a time when it becomes peculiarly interesting.

On their first attempt to open a trade with Surat and its neighbourhood, the English experienced much opposition from the Portuguese, who till that time had almost exclusively maintained the principal trade and intercourse with the natives, so far as possessed by Europeans. The Portuguese, it seems, in a true Catholic style, regarded not the means, so long as they thought their favourite end, the destruction of the English, and their newly-opened trade, to be attainable. Hence treachery, poison, open and concealed warfare,

and opposition, were resorted to without hesitation or delay. Whilst the Portuguese Jesuits were intriguing at court, the British were employed in combating them there and at sea; in both of which they were ultimately successful; so that their descendants to this hour are reaping the advantages of their industry and courage. The Portuguese, as unfit for carrying on trade as their pusillanimity is unfit for protecting it, have since then had little influence on the continent of India, where the growing power and benevolent spirit of Britons have properly enough swallowed up all other European nations, who, with a malevolence worthy of Frenchmen, have uniformly endeavoured to circumvent and annihilate them. If we observe the hand of God in these matters, whose love for fallen man can only lead him to send the gospel amongst the benighted nations; if we reflect that atheism and infidelity, the reigning creeds of Frenchmen, can hardly be expected to scatter the desired light in Indostan, whilst their machinations have had the sole effect of bringing more and more of her provinces under the mild sway of the British government, and confusion on the heads of their disturbers; we cannot but exclaim, Wonderful are the ways of our God! The French, there is now no doubt, deliberately planned the utter destruction of the British power and trade in that immense continent; and undoubtedly, when with malignant eye they reflect on our power therein, gnash their teeth with bitterness and imprecations. But, thank God, their power is hardly more formidable than that of the Portuguese, whose discomfiture the 'Fragment' under consideration details. The general tone of the piece is not highly interesting, nor are the events greatly *ecclatant*, till the author enters into an account of the adventures of the two brothers, Sir Robert and Anthony Shirley, in their dealings with Shah

Abbas; and which the author has unluckily left incomplete. The whole, however, is worth reading; inasmuch as it brings some interesting, though not at this time highly important, events together, and in one view.

The second of the additional pieces is a "General idea of the Government and People of Indostan," written in 1753. The author, as his title implies, only gives a general idea of the people and their government, confining himself entirely to the larger outline of his sketch. We must therefore try him by his intentions, and expect nothing more but the general character of both; in which he is judicious and luminous, but not profound. The intimate knowledge of this singular people, gained since 1753, has superseded, though not rendered useless, much of the information to be found in this little sketch, which may be read with advantage previously to entering a larger work on the subject. If we were inclined to initiate a youth into the history and manners of India, we would first put this into his hands, by way of giving him a general idea of the subject. Happy would it be for science, and the rising generation, had we a proper and connected series of treatises, written by plain learned men, in every department, to lead them by easy gradation from the elements into the more internal and hidden mysteries: they would much facilitate the progress of mind, smooth the thorny and ill-beaten ways of science, and render many scholars, who are now lost at the outset.

Mr. Orme's sketch is divided into three books; of which, the first treats on the government of Indostan; the second on the character of the Moors and Gentoos; and the third on its laws and jus ice.

The heads of the first book are, 1. Nature of the government of Indostan in general. 2. The particular government of the provinces. 3. Of the lands. 4. Of the mechanics. 5. The arts and sciences. 6. Of

the people. 7. Of the manufactures.

8. The trade. 9. The war.

To a person, as we hinted above, entirely unacquainted with the people and manners of Indostan, scarce any part of the "General Idea" will prove uninteresting; and some of them may be thought worthy of notice by many of our readers. Previously to presenting a longer extract, we will clear the ground a little by the author's easy explanation of a few terms, oftener mentioned than understood in our country.

The extent of the Mogul Empire in India, which is well known to be in a state totally different at this present moment to what it was when Mr. Orme wrote, compelled the Sovereign to divide it into great districts, provinces, or vice-royalties.

"The vice-roys are, in their provinces, called *Nabobs*; and their territories are again subdivided into particular districts, many of which are under the government of *Rajabs*. These are the descendants of such *Gento Princeps*, who, before the conquest of the kingdom, ruled over the same districts.

"The *Rajabs* who govern in particular districts are, notwithstanding their hereditary right, subject to the caprice and power of the Nabob, as the army is with him.

"Even this appointment of vice-roys was found too weak a representation of the royal power in the extreme parts of the kingdom; to which orders from the court are three months in arriving.

"This insurmountable inconvenience occasioned the subjecting several provinces, with their distinct Nabobs, to the authority of one, who is deemed the highest representative of the Mogul.

"Princes of this rank are called *Subahs*. Nizamulmuluck was subah of the *Decan*, (or southern) provinces. He had under his government all the countries laying to the south of *Aurangabad*, bordered on the west by the *Morattos* and the *Malabar* coast, to the eastward extending to the sea. The nabobs of *Condawore*, *Cudapah*, *Carnatica*, *Yelore*, &c. the kings of *Tritchinopoly*, *Mysoore*, *Tanjore*, are subject to this *subahship*. Here was a subject ruling a larger empire than any in Europe, excepting that of the *Muscovite*."

The particular government of the province comprehended the following officers:

"Every province is governed by a subordination of officers, who hold from no other power than that of the nabob.

"Nabob (derived from *naib*, a word signifying deputy) is a title which, at Delhi, none but those who are styled thus in a commission given by the king, dare to assume. In distant provinces nabobs have governed, who have been registered as dead at Delhi. A nabob, although appointed by a subah, ought to have his commission confirmed by the king, or one with an authentic commission appears to supplant him. He then depends upon his own force, or the support of his subah, and a war between the competitors ensues.

"A nabob is so far despotic in his government, as he can rely upon the protection of his sovereign or his superior. Secure of this he has nothing to apprehend, but poison or assassination from the treachery or resentment of his subjects.

"Nabobs more particularly attach themselves to the command of the army, and leave the civil administration to the *Duan*.

"*Duan* is properly the judge of the province in civil matters. This office is commonly devolved on a *Gentoo*, in provinces which by their vicinity or importance to the throne, are more immediately subject to its attention. This officer holds his commission from the king. But by the nature of the government of Indostan, where all look only to one head, he is never more than an assistant: he may be a spy; he cannot be a rival to the power of the nabob.

"He therefore comprehends in his person the offices of *Prime Minister*, *Lord Chancellor*, and *Secretary of State*, without presuming to advise, judge, or issue orders, but according to the will of his master, or to the influence which he has over it. Under the *Duan* is an officer called the *Buggshi*, or *Buxey*, who is the paymaster of the troops, and the disburser of all the public expences of the government.—This must be a post of great advantage. The *Buxey* has under him an *Amildar*, who is the overseer and manager of all the occasions of expence.

"Revenues, imposts, and taxes, are levied throughout the country, by the ap-

pearance, if not by the force, of the soldiers. The other officers of the province are therefore more immediately military.

"*Phousdar* signifies the commander of a detached body of the army, and in the military government, is a title next to that of the Nabob. As the governors of particular parts of the province have always some troops under their command, such governors are called *Phousdars*; although very often the Nabob himself holds no more than this rank at the court of Delhi, from whence all addresses to the rulers of inferior provinces, make use only of this term.

"*Pollygar*, from the word *Pollum*, which signifies a town situated in a wood, is the governor of such a town and the country about it; and is likewise become the title of all who rule any considerable town, commanding a large district of land. This term is only used on the coast of Coromandel. In other provinces of the empire, all such governors pass under the general title of *Zemindars*.

"A *Havildar* is the officer placed by the government to superintend a small village.

"The *Havildar* plunders the village, and is himself fleeced by the *Zemindar*; the *Zemindar* by the *Phousdar*; the *Phousdar* by the Nabob, or his *Duan*. The *Duan* is the Nabob's head slave; and the Nabob compounds on the best terms he can make with his Subah, or the throne.

"Wherever this gradation is interrupted, bloodshed ensues.

"*Kellidar* is the governor or commander of a fort.

"*Munsubbar* is now a title of honour held from the throne, and exalted according to the number of horsemen which he is permitted in his commission to command. There are *Munsubbars* of ten thousand, and others of two hundred and fifty. This title originally signified a commissioned officer, who by favour from the throne had obtained a particular district of lands, to be allotted for his maintenance instead of a salary.

"*Zemindar*, derived from *Zemin*, the word signifying lands, is the proprietor of a tract of land given in inheritance by the King or the Nabob, and who stipulates the revenue, which he is to pay for the peaceable possession of it. Such *Zemindars* are not now to be frequently met with; but the title every

where: it is transferred to all the little superintendants or officers under the Phousdar.

"*Cazee* is, the mahomedan judge ecclesiastical, who supports and is supported by the *Alcoran*. He is extremely venerated."

The following account of the Indian mechanic shews the despotic power of native rulers in a striking point of view: we trust the British will attempt gradually to alter these things.

"The mechanic or artificer will work only to the measure of his necessities. He dreads to be distinguished. If he becomes too noted for having acquired a little more money than others of his craft, that will be taken from him. If conspicuous for the excellence of his skill, he is seized upon by some person in authority, and obliged to work for him night and day, on much harder terms than his usual labour acquired when at liberty.

"Hence all emulation is destroyed; and all the luxury of an Asiatick empire has not been able to counteract by its propensity to magnificence and splendour, the dispiriting effects of that fear which reigns throughout, and without which a despotick power would reign no more.

"If any improvements have been made in the few years of a milder administration, they are utterly lost again when the common methods of government succeed.

"Hence rudeness and inelegance are seen in all the works of wealth and magnificence; and Milton has justly said,

—The gorgeous east with richest hand
Pours on her sons *Barbaric* pearl and gold.

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"In happier climes, the arts and sciences have been courted, to heighten the blessings of life, or to assist the labours and wants of it.

"But such a spirit cannot exist where mankind are treated on principles directly contrary to all ideas of their happiness.

"Were the ideas of virtue, morality, and humanity, discussed by such geni as have enlightened happier nations, notions would soon be established, which would teach men what was due to them — notions which would overset every principle and every practice of the constitution.

"Who, therefore, shall dare to make such re-arches his study or discourse?

"We cannot therefore admire, that arts and sciences of all kinds have been able to make no greater progress in the empire of Indostan."

The natives of India are generally allowed to be the most ingenious of mankind; the following extract will shew their dexterity likewise:

"A people born under a sun too sultry to admit the exercise and fatigues necessary to form a robust nation, will naturally, from the weakness of their bodies, (especially if they have few wants) endeavour to obtain their scanty livelihood by the easiest labours.

"It is from hence, perhaps, that the manufactures of cloth are so multiplied in Indostan. Spinning and weaving are the slightest tasks which a man can be set to; and the numbers that do nothing else in this country are exceeding.

"It is observable, that the manufacturers of cloth prevail most, both in quantity and perfection, in those provinces where the people are least capable of robust labours.

"In the northern parts of the kingdom, where the men have more bodily strength, they weave hair, or the coarsest of cloths.

"On the coast of Coromandel, and in the province of Bengal, when at some distance from the high road, or a principal town, it is difficult to find a village in which every man, woman, and child, is not employed in making a piece of cloth.

"The assistance which a wife and family are capable of affording to the labours of the loom, may have much contributed to the preference given by a lazy people to this manufacture.

"The thread is laid the whole length of the piece of cloth: hence the weavers live entirely in villages, as they could work no where else in this manner.

"A weaver among the *Genioos* is no despicable cast. He is next to the scribe, and above all the mechanics. He would lose his cast, were he to undertake a drudgery which did not immediately relate to his work.

"After what has been said of the discouragements to which the mechanic of every denomination is subject; it may be asked, in what manner the amazing perfection to which the linen manufacture has been brought in Indostan, can be accounted for,

"The distinctions of dress in Indostan consist entirely in the fineness of the linen of which the habit is made. The habit has at this day the same cut which it had a thousand years ago. Ornaments of gold and silver are marks of foppery, which are indulged only to the children; jewels are not worn about the person, excepting on particular occasions, even by the *grandeesh*: the richest man in the empire affects no other advantage in his dress, but that of linen extremely fine. The particularity of this taste must have been a great encouragement to the linen manufacture.

"Let it be again observed, that at present (whatever it may have been formerly) much the greatest part of whole provinces are employed in this single manufacture; and this will be allowed another good reason for the improvements which have been made in it.

"Other trades in Indostan are not subdivided as they are in Europe, where six or seven mechanics contribute to the making of a single instrument. Here one man makes all the parts himself; by which he becomes exceedingly liable to oppression; for when once his single person is secured, all that is necessary is secured.

"It is quite contrary in regard to the weaver; to this trade six or seven hands contribute. To get a piece of cloth made by compulsion, a man, with one or two wives, and five or six children, must be taken up; and instead of being confined to a narrow room, must be placed in a spacious orchard; all this would be vastly inconvenient.

"If guards were placed upon the village, which is the only method of compulsion that can be used, the alarm would be taken; and half the country, by the retreat of these people, would be depopulated in a day's time.

"But cloth being the staple of the trade of Indostan, and trade in general being better encouraged than it usually is in a despotic state; such proceedings would too much injure the public revenues, in one of their greatest resources.

"This manufacture is therefore less liable to outrages than any other trade; and hence another cause of its improvements.

"But it will be said, that although these reasons may account for the quantities of cloth made in Indostan, yet there remains a puzzle; how works of such ex-

traordinary niceness can be produced by a people, who, if what is said of their mechanics be true, must be deprived of such tools as seem absolutely necessary to finish such fine manufactures.

"The surprise will be heightened when we find, that at Dacca, in the province of Bengal, where all the cloths for the use of the king and his *seraglio* are made, these are of such wonderful fineness as to exceed ten times the price of any linens permitted to be made for Europeans, or any one else in the kingdom.

"As much as an Indian is born deficient in mechanical strength, so much is his whole frame endowed with an exceeding degree of sensibility and pliancy. The hand of an Indian cook-wench shall be more delicate than that of an European beauty; the skin and features of a porter shall be softer than those of a professed *petit maitre*.

"The women wind off the raw silk from the pod of the worm. A single pod of raw silk is divided into twenty different degrees of fineness; and so exquisite is the feeling of these women, that whilst the thread is running through their fingers so swiftly that their eye can be of no assistance, they will break it off exactly as the assortments change, at once from the first to the twentieth, from the nineteenth to the second.

"The women likewise spin the thread designed for the cloths, and then deliver it to the men, who have fingers to model it as exquisitely as these have prepared it. For it is matter of fact, that the tools which they use are as simple and plain as they can be imagined to be. The rigid, clumsy fingers of an European would scarcely be able to make a piece of canvass, with the instruments which are all that an Indian employs in making a piece of cambric.

"It is farther remarkable, that every distinct kind of cloth is the produce of a particular district, in which the fabric has been transmitted, perhaps for centuries, from father to son—a custom which must have conducted to the perfection of the manufacture.

"I should perhaps, with my reader, have thought this detail of so simple a subject unnecessary, had I not considered, that the progress of the linen manufacture includes no less than a description of the lives of half the inhabitants of Indostan."

The principal heads of the *second* book are, 1. A general account of the Moors. 2. Their manners. 3. Their politeness and ceremonials. 4. Their dissimulation. 5. Of the Gentoos in general. 6. Of the Bramins. And 7. Gentoos principalities. The following account of the politeness of the Moors is not devoid of interest; and along with the extracts already given are a fair specimen of the author's plain and simple narration.

"The climate and habits of Indostan have enervated the strong fibres with which the Tartars conquered it; and the rude sense of that people is now refined in their descendants, in a great measure, to the sensibility of the Indians.

"I must apologize for reminding the reader so often, of the gradation of slavery which subsists throughout Indostan; without carrying this idea continually with us, it is impossible to form any idea of these people.

"That tribute of obedience which a man pays to his superior, he naturally exacts from his inferior; and where every man is obliged to pay, and expects to receive, this obedience, it is natural that a check should be put to all outward indecorum. If to this we join the idea of a people in whom subtilty has been substituted to impetuous manners, we shall not wonder to see them become vastly polite. It is destroying the nature of things, for any more than one or two persons in an assembly, to be off their guard in the point of ceremonial or behaviour.

"We find, therefore, among the Moors the ceremonics of outward manners carried to a more refined pitch than in any other part of the world, excepting China. These manners are become a fundamental of their education, as without them a man would, instead of making his fortune, be liable to lose his head.

"An uncivil thing is never said amongst equals; the most extravagant adulation, both of gesture and words, is lavished upon the superior. The grandee is seated in his Durbar,* where all who ap-

proach to pay their respects are ranged according to their respective degrees of station or favour. All is attention to his countenance; if he asks a question, it is answered with the turn that will please him; if he asserts, all applaud the truth; does he contradict, all tremble; a multitude of domestics appear in waiting, as silent and immovable as statues. This is the ceremonial of paying court. I speak not of the Durbar as the tribunal of justice; there injuries must cry aloud, or will not be heard.

"By the experience which they have had of Europeans, they deny us all pretensions to politeness. Our familiarities appear shocking to their notions of awe and respect; our vivacities quite ridiculous to their notions of solemnity. I shall be pardoned for giving an instance of this.

"The gentlemen of one of the European factories in Bengal, were invited to see the ceremony of a sacred day at the Nabob's palace, where all the great men of the city were to be assembled. The Europeans were placed near the Nabob's person. The scene was in a large area of the palace; in the middle of which, directly opposite to the Nabob, a fountain was playing. The Moors who entered, approached no nearer than just before the fountain; there made obeisance, and then retired to their seats. A man of some distinction added a step or two too much to his retreating bow, and fell back into the cistern of the fountain. I question whether half the foreign ambassadors of any court in Europe could have suppressed their mirth on such an occasion; our foreign visitors burst into repeated peals of laughter, and flung themselves into all the attitudes which usually accompany the excess of it. Not a muscle was changed in the countenance of any other person in the assembly. The unlucky man went out with great composure to change his raiment; and all the attention of the company was diverted from him upon the boisterous mirth of the strangers, which became real matter of astonishment to these nice observers of decorum.

"The deputies of an European settlement on the coast of Coromandel, arrived at the camp of Nazirjing, late Subah of the southern provinces, who had at that time occasion for the services of their presidency. In stipulating the ceremonies of their audience, they insisted that

* Durbar is the name of the place in which the prince makes his public appearance to receive homage, and likewise of that in which justice is administered by himself or his officers.

they could not sit cross-legged upon the ground, without being cramped; it was answered, that they could not be admitted to sit upon chairs (according to European custom) in the presence of a prince of Nazirjing's dignity; as, according to their customs, no inferior could be placed on a seat raised higher than that on which his superior was seated. The deputies then desired that a hole might be dug in the ground of the tent, in which they might put their legs without injuring the dignity of that prince. This was granted, to the no small astonishment of all present, that these gentlemen should chuse, on such an occasion, to appear in a situation which amongst the Moors is a punishment for misdemeanors committed by the lower class of people. It had just the same effect upon them, as upon us would have the request of a stranger, who at such an introduction should desire, instead of a chair, to be set in a pair of stocks.

"The Moors are much attached to such Europeans as comply easily with the solemnity and ceremonies of their manners; and nothing revolts them sooner than a contempt of their customs.

"Persons of distinction have been known, through a sense of shame, to make away with themselves, after having committed an involuntary indecorum in the presence of their superiors. Need I say any thing more of their notions of behaviour and decorum?"

We shall merely enumerate the contents of the third book, having been tolerably full in our extracts from the other two; it is, as we said before, on the laws and justice of Indostan. We hope our countrymen will judiciously and silently change both.

1. Of the laws of Indostan. 2. Civil cases. 3. Inheritance and commerce permitted: hence arise civil cases in Indostan. 4. Spirit of the Moors and Gentoos in litigious contentions. 5. Of the administration of justice in civil cases. 6. Arbitrations. 7. An objection answered. 8. Abuse of the forms of justice. 9. General idea of the oppressions of the government. 10. Of criminal cases, and of the justice

administered in them. 11. Reflections on the whole.

The last piece of these Fragments is on the effeminacy, or, as it may be said in other words, on the domestic manners of the Hindoos; and contains, in the author's unaffected manner, many observations on these mild people, which, were they not contrasted by the commission of crimes, causing an European to shudder, are truly amiable. Wherever the beams of the gospel of Christ have not poured forth their benign influence on man, how shocking the picture of his natural depravity! Where they do shine in this our day, it may be objected by the infidel gross darkness covers the nations, and thick darkness the people; therefore what their use. The objection will prove their efficacy, because wherever they shine undivested of ignorance and priestcraft, they are effectual to separate sin and the soul; and where their rays are only feebly directed, they prevent men from becoming inferior to beasts of prey, even in their maddest moments. Witness the present rabble-rout of disorganising Frenchmen; who, though destitute of Christian knowledge, are nevertheless greatly superior to the natives of Indostan.

We shall conclude our extracts from the work with the following remarks on the bodily powers, &c. of the Hindoos.

"The texture of the human frame in India, seems to bear proportion with the rigidity of the northern monsoon, as that does with the distance from Tartary; but as in the southern monsoon heats are felt at the very foot of mount Caucasus, intense as in any part of India, very few of the inhabitants of Indostan are endowed with the nervous strength, or athletic size, of the robustest nations of Europe.

"On the contrary, southward of Lahore we see throughout India a race of men, whose make, physiognomy, and muscular strength, convey ideas of an effeminacy which surprises when pursued through

such numbers of the species, and when compared to the form of the European who is making the observation. The sailor no sooner lands on the coast, than nature dictates to him the full result of this comparison; he brandishes his stick in sport, and puts fifty Indians to flight in a moment; confirmed in his contempt of a pusillanimity and an incapacity of resistance, suggested to him by their physiognomy and form, it is well if he recollects that the poor Indian is still a man.

"The muscular strength of the Indian is still less than might be expected from the appearance of the texture of his frame. Two English sawyers have performed in one day the work of thirty-two Indians; allowances made for the difference of dexterity, and the advantage of European instruments, the disparity is still very great; and would have been more, had the Indian been obliged to have worked with the instrument of the European, as he would scarcely have been able to have wielded it.

"As much as the labourer in Indostan is deficient in the capacity of exerting a great deal of strength at an onset, so is he endowed with a certain suppleness throughout all his frame, which enables him to work long in his own degree of labour; and which renders those contortions and postures, which would cramp the inhabitant of northern regions, no constraint to him. There are not more extraordinary tumblers in the world. Their messengers will go fifty miles a day, for twenty or thirty days without intermission. Their infantry march faster, and with less weariness, than Europeans; but could not march at all, if they were to carry the same baggage and accoutrements.

"Exceptions to this general defect of nervous strength, are found in the inhabitants of the mountains which run in ranges of various directions throughout the continent of Indostan. In these, even under the tropic, Europeans have met with a savage whose bow they could scarcely draw to the head of a formidable arrow, tinged with the blood of tygers whose skins he offers to sale. Exceptions to the general placid countenance of the Indians, are found in the inhabitants of the woods, who, living chiefly on their chace, and perpetually alarmed by summons and attacks from the princes of the plains, for tributes withheld, or ravages

committed, wear an air of dismay, suspicion, treachery, and wildness, which renders them hideous; and would render them terrible, if their physiognomy carried in it any thing of the fierceness of the mountaineer.

"The stature of the Indian is various; the northern inhabitant is as tall as the generality of our own nation: more to the south their height diminishes remarkably; and on the coast of Coromandel we meet with many whose stature would appear dwarfish, if this idea was not taken off by the slimness and regularity of their figure. Brought into the world with a facility unknown to the labours of European women; never shackled in their infancy by ligatures; sleeping on their backs without pillows; they are in general very straight; and there are few deformed persons amongst them.

"Labour produces not the same effect on the human frame in Indostan as in other countries: the common people of all sorts are a diminutive race, in comparison with those of higher casts and better fortunes: and yield still more to them in all the advantages of physiognomy. Prohibited from marrying out of their respective tribes, every cast seems to preserve its respective proportion of health and beauty, in sanity and ugliness. There is not a handsomer race in the universe, than the Banians of Guzerat: the Haramcores, whose business is to remove all kinds of filth; and the buryers and burners of dead bodies; are as remarkably ugly.

"Nature seems to have showered beauty on the fairer sex throughout Indostan, with a more lavish hand than in most other countries. They are all, without exception, fit to be married before thirteen, and wrinkled before thirty—flowers of too short a duration not to be delicate, and too delicate to last long. Segregated from the company of the other sex, and strangers to the ideas of attracting attention, they are only the handsomer for this ignorance; as we see in them, beauty in the noble simplicity of nature. Hints have already been given of their physiognomy; their skins are of a polish and softness beyond that of all their rivals on the globe: a statuary would not succeed better in Greece itself, in his pursuit of the Grecian form; and although in the men he would find nothing to furnish the ideas of the

Farnesian Hercules, he would find in the women the finest hints of the Medicean Venus."

After the various hints as to the character of the work, dropped during our survey of its contents, it will be needless to say much by way of conclusion. The general character of the author's style is plain, unaffected, and destitute of grandeur, though easy and pleasant to read. The book will undoubtedly be in the hands of the admirers of his history of Military Transactions.

An engraved bust of the author, and three maps, accompany the volume; as also an account of his life, which, generally speaking, is not well written, though it contains many authentic documents.

C.

XII. *The Life of THOMAS DERMODY; interspersed with pieces of Original Poetry, many exhibiting unexampled prematurity of genuine poetical Talent; and containing a Series of Correspondence with several eminent Characters.* By JAMES GRANT RAYMOND. 2 vol. crown 8vo. pp. about 600. 16s. bds. 1806. Miller.

AMONGST numerous instances of the union of follies and genius in the same person already before the world, we have rarely seen them more intimately blended, or so violent in their extremes, as in the hero of these memoirs. With a fancy naturally sublime and brilliant as ever graced human nature, with a poetic talent almost spontaneously superior to the majority of poets; he appears to have combined a sensuality unworthy of the most degraded of mankind—a lowness and vulgarity of manners and inclinations which not only obscured his brighter prospects, but also continually involved him in poverty and rags. His pride led him to think all mankind born to administer to his follies

and his wants; and he justly received the reward of his conduct—to be despised and neglected. Did we not, in most instances, rather prefer confining our remarks to the execution of works like this, except we behold in them opinions or tenets subversive of the best interests of society, we could in the life of Dermody find much matter for severe animadversion; but as his follies, when incidentally spoken of, are only mentioned in the general, and always painted in their proper colours, we shall content ourselves with attempting an idea of Mr. Raymond's part in it, and endeavour at enabling them to form a just opinion of its merits; and this we shall, in conformity with the plan we generally pursue with works of the kind, chiefly do by extracts.

Dermody had scarcely completed his tenth year when, desirous of rising to eminence in the metropolis of his native land, with two shillings and the second volume of Tom Jones in his pocket, and a careless heart, he sallied forth for Dublin; and where, from the improvidence naturally inherent in his composition, he was reduced to a state of hunger and wretchedness, previous to his attaining any fixed situation. A situation, however, behind a bookseller's counter he at length attained; and he was, ere long, rescued from it by Dr. Houlton, who gives an account of their meeting, and a few subsequent events, in the following words:—The whole is interesting, but far too long for our pages; it will, however, give our readers a slight idea of the poet, and contains one of his earlier productions:—

"It was, to the best of my recollection, in the year 1786, that chance brought me acquainted with young Dermody.—Happening, one day, to notice a little country-looking boy, meanly habited, and evidently not more than ten years old, standing at an humble book-shop in Dublin, and reading Longinus in the original Greek text, I was not a little surprised at the occurrence. I entered

into a conversation with him, and soon found him an adept in that language. I asked him home to dine with me. He accepted the invitation: informing me that his name was Thomas Dermody; and that his father was a schoolmaster in the county of Clare; whom, from a particular cause, he had abruptly quitted, and begged his way to Dublin, where he had arrived only a short time since.

"During dinner, on whatever subject was started I found him intelligent. He conversed in such nervous language, with such a measured pronunciation, pertinency of remark, and justness of observation, that I could not but contemplate him as an infant philosopher, or as a little being composed entirely of mind. To my greater surprise, he informed me that he had been an usher in his father's Latin and Greek school for the last two years, and had commenced that duty at eight years of age. 'Then,' exclaimed I, 'you are doubtless conversant with most of the Latin and Greek authors that are generally read in those seminaries.' He answered that he was; and that if I had any such in the house, he would attempt to convince me of it. I produced Horace and Homer, when he speedily proved that they were among his very intimate acquaintance. I remarked to him, that his application must have been immense. He modestly answered, that he was more ready to ascribe any proficiency he had attained to his father's assiduity in instructing him; he having put him into the Latin Accidence at four years of age, and unremittingly made him pursue his learning (even amidst the drudgery of his ushership) from the above early period till the day he left him.—I trust you will not, sir, think me too minute; since, in characters of extraordinary genius, every trait of their earliest emanations of mind generally becomes no less a matter of curiosity than of interest.

"I now took the opportunity to say to him, that as he appeared to be quite unsettled, I should deem it the greatest obligation if he would make my house his residence, till some better and more agreeable situation could be obtained for the prosecution of his studies. He accepted my offer with many expressions of gratitude: and said he would go to the place where he had slept for a night or two, to inform the people of my invi-

tation; and return in the evening, and bring with him some manuscripts which he wished to submit to my inspection. In the mean time I ordered an apartment to be prepared for his accommodation, and waited with no small impatience the return of my wonderful little guest. He appeared at supper-time, and presented me with a bundle of papers which he begged me to read at my leisure; and after some refreshment said, that as he was fatigued, he would take the liberty to retire to rest. I must confess, I was so anxious to inspect the manuscripts he had put into my hands, that I immediately ordered the servant to show him to his room, and wished him a good night.

"And now, sir, not having the least presentiment that he was about to display a talent of *natural genius*, nearly as prominent as his qualifications in *acquired learning*, fancy to yourself my additional surprise, when I discovered, on opening this bundle of manuscripts, that they were poetical works by this boy of ten years of age; consisting of a variety of translations and sonnets, with the head-piece to each—'By Thomas Dermody.' The translations I perceived to be detached portions from Virgil and Horace. The version was more distinguished for a closeness of translation, to express the strict sense of the respective authors, than for that freedom and those little graces in version which the idiom of the English language would have admitted, and which I had not the least doubt that more mature years and practice would have effected in him. But it is impossible to describe the pleasure I received when I began to peruse his sonnets; in which his mind was unshackled, and his natural genius at full liberty to take its youthful flights into the region of Poesy. A justness of expression and sentiment, an appropriate imagery (particularly in three or four pastoral pieces), an ease and sweetness of versification, together with the strictest accuracy of rhymes, pervaded the whole of the productions that were the offspring of his own brain.

"At breakfast, next morning, he asked me if I had done him the favour to inspect any of his manuscripts.—'Every one of them,' said I, 'before I went to bed.'—'Then sir,' observed he, 'I fear I kept you up late.'—Not so late,

I assured him, as I wished; as my only regret was, that instead of translating merely detached parts of Virgil and Horace, he had not completed a Georgic, an Eneid, an Epistle, or a Satire. He answered, that he made the versions as particular passages struck him; and that he meant hereafter to complete them, particularly Horace's Art of Poetry.—I then informed him that I was much delighted with his sonnets; and greatly so with the one entitled 'The Sensitive Linnet,' of which I begged him to give me permission to take a copy to show to a friend or two. He replied, I was welcome to do so; but he would take the liberty to request that I would not give a copy of it, as perhaps, one time or other, he might venture to send some of his little pieces to a newspaper or a magazine. I assured him it should remain with me. Had it not been for this observation, I should certainly have desired copies of several others of these early productions. Yet, could I have taken a peep into futurity, and then foreseen his premature loss to the literary world, I should have been tempted to possess myself of more copies without making suit to him for the permission.

"I asked him whether the sonnet of 'The Sensitive Linnet' was a fiction, or occasioned by any real occurrence. He answered, that there was at least as much truth, as of poetic licence in it. He then stated the following particulars; which, though on a subject really pathetic, were delivered by him with such an archness of countenance, that it was not possible for me, during the narrative, to repress a smile. His account of the occasion of the sonnet was, to the best of my recollection literally as follows: 'That a young lady of his acquaintance, residing at Ennis, was very fond of a linnet; and the linnet appeared equally fond of the young miss; but the young lady soon got a sweet-heart; when, instead of singing to the linnet, she sung to her lover. The poor bird seemed to feel this neglect of its mistress. At length the lover proved false, which put miss deeply in the dumps; the linnet, from sympathy (he supposed), grew *dumpish* also, and speedily died; and the young lady, whether for the loss of her sweetheart or of her bird (*he could not say which*), appeared, when he left the country, in a very fair way of following her linnet: that the subject struck

his fancy, and induced him to compose these few stanzas, with some other little pieces, during his late journey to Dublin.'

"The following is an exact transcript of the copy I took of the sonnet; which, though marked, in every line, with great simplicity of thought and diction, will incline you, I imagine, to join me in opinion, that it would not have disgraced the pen of a writer of double the age of our then very juvenile poet. You will perceive that he makes the lady address the linnet:—

"THE SENSITIVE LINNET."

My fond social linnet, to thee

What dear winning charms did belong!

On my hand thou wouldst carol with glee,

On my bosom attend to my song.

Sweet bird, in return for my strain,

Thou warbled'st thy own o'er again.

Love, jealous a-bird should thus share

My affections, shot speedy his dart;

To my swain now I sung ev'ry air;

The linnet soon took it to heart.

Sweet bird, in how plaintive a strain

Thou warbled'st thy own jealous pain!

But faithless my lover I found;

And in vain to forget him I tried:

The linnet perceiv'd my heart's wound;

He sickn'd, he droop'd, and he died.

Sweet bird, why to death yield the strain?

Thy song would have lighten'd my pain.

Dear linnet, I'll pillow thy head;

In down will I coffin thy breast;

And when thy sad mistress is dead,

Together in peace we will rest.

Sweet bird, how ill-fated our strain!

We shall warble, alas! ne'er again."

The principal part of the first volume is occupied with detailing the juvenile productions, follies, and events in this infatuated poet's outset; and from perusing them, we are reluctantly led to assert, that few have had greater opportunities of success, that no one ever rendered the exertions of his friends more completely ineffectual. An irresistible propensity to intoxication, and its necessary concomitant—low company, always prevailed over his prospects, however cheering, however bright. The numerous efforts

of his muse, profusely scattered through both volumes, show the readiness of his wit, and the brilliancy of his imagination; but, in our opinion, are more than counterbalanced by his numerous follies:—we wish they were not both detailed on the same pages.

Genius, it seems, fancies itself to possess claims irresistible on the munificence of the great; such appears to have been Dermody's prominent foible. Few have better displayed their talent, in framing applications degrading to their writer's conduct, as they are honourable to his abilities, and perhaps few have been more successful; but the dictates of decency and common sense have alike, in many instances, been disregarded, and trampled underfoot. Friends he had many; but many as he had, he contrived to lose nearly the whole, and eventually to perish almost alone, under the complicated evils of a constitution broken by excess, an insidious disease, poverty and the loss of friends. Such was the melancholy exit of Dermody, a man of genius; another instance of the folly of deserting the paths of prudence and virtue; and similar will be the fate, not altogether undeserved, of others who shall pursue the same paths.

We shall present our readers with another view of our poet, and one wherein we find him *clothed*, as he often appears, in other parts of the work: it is his first introduction to Dr. Young, bishop of Clonfert, by Mr. Owenson, of the Dublin Theatre, with the design of getting Dermody entered at college:—

"It happened that a distant relation of his, the celebrated Dr. Young, afterwards bishop of Clonfert, was at this time a senior fellow, and professor of natural philosophy. He therefore formed the resolution, without any previous intimation, of surprising Dr. Young; and the next morning, with Dermody (in his rags) in one hand, and his poem on the

University in the other, he sallied forth, through rain and hail, to pay him a visit. Dermody, by the time when they reached the doctor's house, was in too deplorable a condition not to attract the notice of the passengers in the street; and had not the character and generosity of his companion been sufficiently known, their compassion would undoubtedly have urged them to offer him pecuniary assistance. Mr. Owenson introduced himself to Dr. Young, and was received by him with that kindness and affability which strongly distinguished his character; while Dermody, who was reserved to excite astonishment, was left on the steps at the door.

"He told the doctor that he came to pay him the compliment of introducing a prodigy to his notice; and that if he thought the author of the poem which he then presented worthy of his notice, he was sure that on being told his age and condition, he would stretch forth his protecting hand, and shield him from the calamities by which he was surrounded. The doctor heard the story of the boy with evident marks of wonder and compassion, read the poem with surprise and admiration, and requested most ardently to be introduced to its writer. On Mr. Owenson's answer, the doctor, in the greatest hurry, flew to the door; and after opening it, seemed much disappointed at finding nobody there but a poor shivering boy, half-starved in appearance, and almost naked. "He is gone," said the doctor.—"No, sir," replied Mr. Owenson, "there he is."—The tear of pity fell from the eye of Dr. Young as he surveyed him; and, in the tenderest tone of feeling, he asked him if he was the young gentleman who wrote the poem which he then held in his hand. A modest blush of simplicity crimsoned the cheek of Dermody as he replied; and the doctor, being convinced that the question was the cause of his agitation, kindly took him by the hand, and led him into the parlour. The two gentlemen then took their seats by the fire-side, with the intention of conversing with Dermody, and concerting some plan for his future welfare; but he hung back from the fire, as if his presence was too unmannerly. When the doctor perceived this, he started up, and placed him on a chair between them, exclaiming, "By Jove!" (a common expression of his)

"you are fit to sit by the side of a king."

"Before the two visitors retired, Dr. Young made the generous offer to superintend the boy's studies, and complete him for college; and desired that for this purpose he should attend him three days every week. He then presented him with a Horace, a Greek Lexicon, a Homer, and Murray's Logic. On receiving this last work, Dermody said with a down-cast look, "Sir, I think I should not like this; for any one of common sense and little knowledge can quibble without studying to quibble." The doctor burst into an immoderate fit of laughter, shook him by the hand, and appointed a day for the commencement of his studies."

The following is a fair specimen of his mode of attracting the notice of such as he thought might befriend him:—It is perhaps one of his happiest efforts, and was addressed to the bishop of Dromore:—

"Sir,—With the most timid consciousness of my own inability, I presume on the honour of addressing you, as a child of the muse and of misfortune. I remember formerly to have felt, while perusing your lordship's admirable Reliques of Ancient Poesy, the most sincere and elevated enthusiasm of admiration. Nor was I less charmed with the Hermit of Warkworth's 'legendary lore:' while I read I was entranced; and my solitude was ideally thronged by a Spenser, a Cowley, a Drayton, or a Carew.

"I am now publishing a collection of poems; in which I have arrogantly inscribed one sonnet to your lordship, the effusion of wonder more than of genius. To Mr. Sterling also I have paid a small tribute of thanks, in Parnassian incense, for the delight and classical improvement reaped from his genuine page of fancy.

"My age is not sixteen; yet I have read most of the celebrated authors in Greek, Latin, French, Italian, and a little in Spanish, particularly in my dear Cervantes. But, alas! it avails me nothing to know more than the dullest of mankind: the eccentric energy of Savage, and the amazing genius of Chatterton, could not purchase the necessities of life.

"To you, my lord, who have written on the Sydneys of ancient date, and who feel their generosity, I apply for some

hopes of future happiness in life: for some station where the thorn of adversity may be exchanged for the olives of quiet; and where, looking on the troubled ocean of life, I may bless my deliverer.

"I am, sir, your lordship's humble servant,
"Thomas Dermody."

After wearing out his friends in Ireland, Dermody became highly desirous of visiting London; and was already preparing to set his face thitherward, when his wayward destiny led him to become a private soldier; in which capacity he went to the continent, during the early period of the revolutionary war.—His behaviour, and the friendship of his colonel, brought him home in a better situation than that in which he went out. His friends placed him in a respectable bookseller's shop in Bond-street, but his excesses quickly rendered their kindness of little avail; and his imprudencies reduced him in London to pursue the begging plan, which he had nearly exhausted in Dublin, and which he continued to the day of his death.

During the time he resided here, his muse seems to have obeyed his call, with a readiness hardly to be expected from a man of his intemperate mode of living. Mr. Raymond seems to think his early pieces superior to his later ones; but we think otherwise: because, however they be admired by him as the productions of a youthful mind, they will not meet with a similar indulgence by posterity, uninfluenced by friendship and intimate acquaintance: they are indeed, in our opinion, generally superior, as we may naturally expect, to his juvenile efforts. We should present many of them to our readers, did our limits permit us. The following "Petition of Tom Dermody, to the three Fates in Council sitting," will give a view of him on the thoughtless, and the succeeding "Ode to Frenzy" on the opposite, side of his character:—

"Right rigorous, and so forth! humbled
By cares and mournings, tost and tumbled,
Before your ladyships Tom Fool,
Knowing above the roast you rule,
Most lamentably sets his case,
With a bold heart and saucy face.

Sans shoe or stocking, coat or breeches,
You see him now, most mighty witches:
His body worn like an old farthing,
The angry spirit just a-parting,
His credit rotten, and his purse
As empty as a cobbler's curse;
His poems too unsold,—that's worse!

In short, between confounded crosses,
Patrons all vex'd, and former losses,
Sure as a gun he cannot fail
Next week to warble in a jail:
Which jail to folks not very sanguine
Is just as good, or worse than hanging;
Though in the first, some vain hopes flatter,
But Hope's quite *strangled* by the latter.
Thus is poor rhyming rascal treated;
Fairly, or rather foully, cheated
Of all the goods from wit accruing
(Wit, that's synonymous with ruin).
Then take it in your head-piece, ladies,
To set up a poor bard, whose trade is
Low-fall'n enough in conscience: pity
The master of the magic ditty;
And turn your wheel once more in haste,
To see him on the summit plac'd.

For well you wot that woes ('od rot 'em!)
Have long time stretch'd him at the bot-
tom:

Where he who erst fine lyrics gabbled,
With mire and filth was sorely dabbled;
So pitifully pelted that
He looks like any drowned rat.
O Justice, Justice! take his part;
Oh! lift him in thy lofty cart,
Magnific Fanie; and let fat Plenty
Marry one poet out of twenty."

"ODE TO FRENZY.

Stabb'd by the murd'rous arts of men,
My breast still op'd with many a wound,
I pour the agonizing strain,
And view thee with deliriums round:
Thy choicest tortures now prepare,
O Frenzy! free me from despair.

Thy visionary darkness shrouds
The tender brain in rayless clouds:
Thy slow and subtle poison steals,
Till abdicated Reason reels;
Then, rising wild in moody trance,
Quick thy pale-visag'd fiends advance.

I burn, I throb, my pulses beat:
I feel thy rankling arrows now;
They tremble in my bleeding brow,
And pierce Reflection in his filmy seat.
In heights of pain my heart is tost,
And all the meaner sorrows lost.

Who now will fear the puny sting of
woe?

Who start disorder'd at the phantom
Death?

I mock the childish tears that trickling
flow;

I smile at pangs, my softest pang beneath.
The canker grief that silent eats bethine,
The noble ecstasy be mine!

The hurried step, the pregnant pause
severe,

The spectred flash of sense, the hideous
smile,

The frozen stare, Revenge's thrilling tear,
The awful start, sharp look, and mis-
chief's secret wile;

These are the proud demoniac marks I
claim,

Since grief and feeling are the same:

Then all thy racks sublime prepare;
And free me, Frenzy, from despair!"

We conclude with Mr. Raymond's
character of his favourite poet:—

"The character of this extraordinary
youth has been so clearly developed in
his actions and his writings, that scarcely
any thing is left now to be related of his
acquirements and general habits, that
has not in some degree been already said
in his history. Yet, as there are shades
of character, and degrees of passion,
which do not prominently show them-
selves in particular instances of conduct,
the author is induced to add the follow-
ing particulars, gathered from a long
intimacy, a thorough knowledge of his
disposition, and a close observance of the
distinguishable propensities which de-
graded his genius, and retarded his pro-
gress to happiness and independence.

"He was of a middle stature, well
formed, and of a spare habit of body;
he had a comprehensive forehead, full
dark eyes, strongly marked eye-brows,
and a countenance expressive of genius,
but tinged with reflection and melan-
choly. He was ungraceful in his de-
portment, slovenly in his person, diffident
in his address, and reserved in his con-
versation; he had a simplicity and a

modesty in his manner that created esteem and even respect: when irritated, he was rather sullen than passionate; yet quick and inconsiderate in his resentment, sacrificing his interest to the impulse of imagined wrongs, and the attachment of his best friends on the slightest grounds of ideal offence. His poetical powers may be said to have been intuitive, for some of his best pieces were composed before he had reached twelve years of age; at which period he united in the full vigour of manhood the strongest judgment and most unbounded fancy. His language, when he could be drawn into argument (which was always a hard task), was nervous, polished, and fluent. His classical knowledge (which was indeed wonderful, and is on every proper occasion displayed in his writings), added to a memory uncommonly powerful and comprehensive, furnished him with allusions that were appropriate, combinations that were pleasing, and sentiments that were dignified.

"He had an inquisitive mind, but could never resist the temptations which offered to seduce him from his studies. He was easily persuaded to forsake propriety: and paid as little regard to the character of his associates, as he did to the rules of prudence, the dictates of reason, or the opinion of the world; which last he at all times set at defiance. No one ever wrote with greater facility; his mind was stored with such a fund of observation, such an accumulation of knowledge gathered from science and from nature, that his thoughts, when wanted, rushed upon him like a torrent, and he could compose with the rapidity with which another could transcribe.— On every occasion he discovers a clear judgment, a fancy filled with the richest ideas, and an intellect capable of delineating the grandest objects. He knew all the various shades of character; and a close observation of the world enabled him to describe the changes of human manners, and the involution of passions, with an energy that was pleasing, elegant, and instructive. His similitudes and his inferences are never spoiled by the glare of false thoughts; and though carelessness may sometimes be discovered, yet by a peculiar propriety of expression, and a nice adaptation of epithets, this fault is not always discernible.

"There is scarcely a style of compo-

sition in which he did not in some degree excel. The descriptive, the ludicrous, the didactic, the sublime; each, when occasion required, he treated with skill, with acute remark, imposing humour, profound reflection, and lofty magnificence. He delighted to wander through the romantic pages of antiquity: and had the happy talent of imitating the natural dignity and manly style of his poetical ancestors, with an effect which always gave to his productions the air and grace of originality; though his period, his stanza, and his thoughts, were modelled on the poet whose path he intended to follow. But in the height both of his imitation and of his fancy, the wildest excursions of his muse, he never forgets to make nature his guide; and it may with confidence be said, that no poet at such an early (if at any) period of life, ever copied her with more truth, or more keenly touched the hearts of his readers when his subject required the slumbering passions to be brought into action.

"When the variety, the number, the beauty, and moral tendency of his juvenile (they may almost be styled infantine) poems are considered; when their pretensions shall be examined, and their merits acknowledged; the follies of his youth will be forgotten or absolved; censure will be corrected with pity, while admiration is mingled with regret. What he had written before he arrived at the age of fourteen (portions of which have been laid before the reader in the course of this work) will surely justify these opinions; and will at the same time create astonishment when it is added, that the poetry which he had already composed at that period, would fill ten volumes of a moderate size. His translation of the *Epitaphium Damonis* of Milton, his *Monody* on the death of Chatterton, the *Ode to Fancy*, the *Hymn to the memory of Thompson*, the *Dirge on Fidele in Cymbeline*, the *Elegy on himself* (the last of which poems the reader has seen in the preceding sheets, and the others will form part of a future publication), with many pieces of equal merit, were produced before he had reached his twelfth year, and are monuments both of his learning and his genius. The early poems of Cowley, of Milton, and of Pope, bear no comparison with these; and will be found to possess less thought, less fancy, and less nature. In the east of

his mind he resembled the unfortunate Chatterton, and in his propensities the eccentric Savage; but in precocity of talent, and of classical information, excelled both them and every other rival; having in the first fourteen years of his life acquired a competent knowledge of the Greek, the Latin, the French, and Italian languages, and a little of the Spanish. Like Savage, he would participate in the pleasures of the lowest company; but had not the same eagerness after money, nor the same effrontery in demanding it of his friends; and notwithstanding Dermody's insatiate desire for liquor kept him in perpetual poverty, yet his applications for relief (though full of lamentations) were never degraded by meanness or fulsome adulation; nor did ingratitude, in his worst excesses, ever sully his character through life. Savage however did not refuse by such means to indulge his low debaucheries, and gratify passions which were mean, selfish, and revengeful. No one was more greedy of fame than Savage, or paid more regard to the correction of his works; yet he often sunk the noble spirit of the poet, by praising at one time without sincerity what at another he would ridicule without decency; by flattering him at one time without discrimination, whom at another he would wound without a cause; and at all times valued friendship only as it could be rendered subservient to his wants, conducive to his pleasures, or propitious to his dissipation. Dermody had a nature in some degree opposite to this; and only resembled Savage in his genius, in his misfortunes, and in his habits of living. He was as heedless of fame as he was indifferent to the reception which his writings might meet with from the public: he seldom corrected his works, but dismissed them with as little ceremony as he would show to a lecturer on prudence, a stranger who had called to borrow money, or an acquaintance whom he never wished to meet again. The rich blossoms of his genius, from the first moment when they were discovered "wasting their sweetness on the desert air," expanded and flourished under the cherishing influence of liberal and exalted patronage, and the nutritious warmth of admiration and encouragement: but the instability of his temper never suffered

them to fasten in the rich soil to which they had been transplanted; and by an unhappy fatality of conduct his "bud of hope" (like Shakspeare's violet, "sweet but not permanent,") bloomed but to perish. Had he qualified those errors which hurt only himself; had his ambition kept pace with the encouragement which he received; had he studied and pursued moral with the same ardour as poetical propriety; had his regard for character and decorum equalled his poverty and his love of dissipation; he might have lived to be the admiration of the great, the wonder of the learned, and the ornament of society; science might have smiled upon his labours, fame might have proclaimed his excellence, and posterity with delight would record his name: but mistaking the way to happiness he plunged into misery, and fell an early victim to imprudence."

Mr. Raymond, in the present work, has presented us with an amusing, rather than a pleasing, piece of biography; the frequent details of the ill conduct of the man, unavoidably diminishing our respect for the poet. When we, who know nothing of the private life of his hero, can hardly read his unvarnished recital without sensations of pain, often of disgust; we are well aware that his friend, desirous of covering his faults, could scarcely relate them without experiencing sensations far more repugnant to his feelings. He appears to have executed his task with judgment and tenderness, without aiming at brilliancy, or sinking into feebleness. He has produced, on the whole, and so far as he is concerned, a respectable work; a work too that will be much read, and not read without admiration. But, should he be called on to give a second edition, we would offer it to his consideration, whether he had not better re-write it with an eye to a title something like the following: "A View of the Character, Connections, and Poetical Works of Thomas Dermody." Here he would have a sufficient field for displaying the abilities of his poet; and, passing

over the disgraceful traits of his conduct, he would avoid the necessity of detailing scenes painful to himself, and no way agreeable to his reader. Ω.

XIII. *A DISSERTATION on the PROPHECIES that have been fulfilled, are now fulfilling, or will hereafter be fulfilled, relative to the great period of 1260; the Papal and Mohammedan Apostacies, &c.* By GEORGE STANLEY FABER, B.D. &c.—[continued from p. 88.]

WE now recommence our remarks on the SECOND VOLUME of this interesting work; which treats on so much of the Revelation of St. John, as is connected with the grand period of apostacy dominant, in both divisions of the world. It contains six chapters; two of which, the tenth and the eleventh, are divided, the one into five, the other into three, subordinate sections.

Leaving Daniel, then, the author in the seventh chapter, the first in this volume, considers the four first apocalyptic trumpets, which though not intimately connected with his design, appear in some measure to be necessary towards opening the subject; the events they foretel, having in reality paved the way for both the grand apostacies, eastern and western. Mr. Faber interprets them solely with a view to the western one, or the ancient Roman empire in the west; a fault much too common amongst all commentators, and which has always thrown confusion on their efforts. Whether it arises from the little knowledge of the affairs of the east possessed by Europeans, or whether, from forgetting that the gospel flourished in the east possibly more than in the west, we pretend not to determine; but they have hitherto groped most woefully in the dark from the circumstance. Mr. Faber has had the courage to emancipate

himself in some degree, and we doubt not, had he permitted himself to follow the luminous track pointed out by his own understanding, unfettered by former commentators, he would have arrived at deductions superior to those we have ventured to draw in our remarks on his work. The whole chapter contains many excellent thoughts, to all of which we do not subscribe; particularly, when treating of the bitterness occasioned by the star wormwood, which he thinks to be bitter war; but which, if he recollect that stars fall from Heaven, and that Heaven refers to God and his gospel, he will undoubtedly give up, and think with us, that bitter and poisonous doctrines are the result of this fallen star. Doctrine and war have hitherto commonly proceeded hand in hand, in the grand convulsions of the world. Neither can we join him in applying the fourth trumpet solely to the western world; because it at least equally refers to the east: nay, we had almost said that it totally refers to the east; that part of the religious world appearing in revelation to be the heavenly, whilst the west is the marine and earthly part of the world: it is, in prophecy, what the heavens, in the mundane system, are to the earth and sea; the superior part; the part from whence light proceeds; the part from whence they receive light, animation, life. The fifth and sixth trumpets there can be little doubt we should think refer to the east; most interpreters having opened their eyes to their obvious meaning.

When treating, in his eighth chapter, on the three last apocalyptic, or as they are commonly called, woe trumpets, Mr. Faber commences the division of prophecy into two distinct lines; each treating severally of the two grand apostacies, eastern and western. But here we again beg leave to dissent from him; because, till John has fairly received the little book, and which is evidently a co-

dicil or adjunct to the great one, we have no fair separation of the two. We might severally controvert his arguments for this division, and give the reasons for our own; but, in consequence of the narrowness of our limits, we shall merely give our own outlines, and trust to the author's candour for being heard.

The three remaining, the fourth, fifth, and sixth trumpets, bring the events of the church to the time of giving the little book; till which period, that is, the commencement of the two apostacies in the two divisions of the world, there was no need of such separation; and it is not till the contents of the little book are run out under the sound of the seventh trumpet, and its consequent effect, the pouring out of the seven vials, that the narrative again becomes single. Hence, by the way, we infer, that as one great empire in the world preceded the revelation of the two apostacies, the latter will be succeeded by one grand empire. Therefore, the little book detailing the breaking of this great empire into eastern and western halves, it becomes properly a codicil; and, consequently, the sound of the seventh trumpet finds mankind united under one grand empire, on which the seven vials of God's wrath will operate like the seven trumpets, as one whole. Hence harmony and unity of design in the revelations of the Most High.

We now come to treat on the contents of the little book, which, in our idea of the business, extends from the eleventh to the end of the fourteenth, if not to part of the fifteenth, but which Mr. Faber extends to the end of the sixteenth chapter; thus causing a strange jumble of the last trumpet, the harvest, the vintage, and the seven vials; and thus boldly introducing the Redeemer's kingdom at the expiration of the two apostacies, when it is evident that some preparation will be necessary for it, their first downfall not being their annihi-

lation, as is obvious to common inspection. We venture not, except in the little book, to make synchronisms in the Apocalypse: but we shall give our opinions a little more at large in considering its contents.

Previous to entering the subject, as treated on by Mr. Faber, we shall give our own outlines of the contents of this book; humbly conceiving them to be nearer the truth than his, and likely to introduce order and method, where he has most essentially failed.

The first portion of this little book we conceive to be included in the eleventh chapter of the Apocalypse, and to contain a history of the true church, from the termination of the blast of the sixth trumpet to the end of the effects of the seventh, when the vials commence pouring out—from the time of breaking the church in two, or of establishing apostacy in two divisions of the world, till their reunion under one great empire after or about the termination of the vintage of God's wrath, and just previously to the pouring out of the first vial, or the preparation thereunto. With this chapter, therefore, all the other portions of the little book synchronize.

The second portion of the little book details the reign of eastern apostacy from the commencement of its dominancy, coeval with that of the western world, till the time of his decline—1260 years, and is included in the twelfth chapter.

The third portion gives us the history of the western apostacy, from the period of his dominance, till his time be expired: also lasting 1260 years.—It occupies the thirteenth chapter.

The next portion, occupying the fourteenth, details the downfall and destruction, not annihilation, of both these powers, from the termination of their reign till the seventh trumpet has finished its blast, or nearly till the time of the pouring out of

the seven last plagues of God; which we evidently find to operate on a kingdom single and vast, and similar to that on which the seven trumpets made their attack.

With the vintage, then, if we are right, Mr. Faber ought, in consonance to his title, to conclude his remarks and interpretations; but instead of that, we find him resuming (we cannot call it otherwise) the two first woe-trumpets, misplacing the third, and bringing in the vials to synchronize with and assist in finishing the destruction of the two apostacies in a separate state, or with the latter end of the little book, when they are obviously poured out on them in a conjoined state; as is farther proved by the great whore having MYSTERY and BABYLON written on her forehead, and being an emblem compounded of the beast of the east and that of the west; and by their being no more distinction of places after the termination of the little book. These ideas are widely different from those of the author, as will readily be perceived on comparison. And we trust he will not call us heedless or flippant in thinking them superior to his own: at any rate, before either of us are condemned by our readers, they will give the subject patient attention and serious thought.

Mr. Faber, in his *tenth chapter*, enumerates the contents of the little book, and applies them by lump to the western, whilst he totally neglects the eastern world. He divides those contents into five different heads, and makes each the subject of a different section. 1. The prophesying of the witnesses. 2. The war of the dragon with the woman. 3. The history of the ten-horned beast of the sea. 4. The history of the two-horned beast of the earth; and 5. The collateral history of the true church, of the reformation, and of the harvest and vintage of God's wrath. This sketch will show the

difference between our interpretation and Mr. Faber's: he finds the collateral history of the church in the fourth portion of the little book; we in the first: we shall treat of each a little more at large.

In detailing the actions of the two witnesses in the *first section*, we hardly agree in one of the author's grander outlines; because, in our opinion, he is totally wrong in his fundamental application. He confines it entirely to the western church, and makes the war between the dragon and the woman and the feats of the western beast in the succeeding two chapters to intermix with it throughout; thus confounding one with the other, the church with apostacies, in such a manner as to throw all into confusion, and leave order and method out of the question. We think, as we said above, this chapter or portion of the little book to be a complete, a general history of the church throughout the world, during the time of the little book; and that it may in consequence explain this general history, whether we interpret it with a view to the east or the west. We feel strengthened too, in this conjecture, by observing such an intimate correspondence between the beasts of the eastern and western, though widely different beasts; and which correspondence has generally led commentators, Mr. Faber amongst the rest, to apply them all indiscriminately to the affairs of the west. We acknowledge ourselves too ignorant of the history of the east to point out their precise application; but we should feel gratified would any one, conversant in the history of Mohammedanism and true religion in the east, examine the subject in that point of view, and give the result to the world. This complacency to our knowledge of western church history, as elsewhere intimated, has been highly detrimental to a general and genuine explication of prophecy; which, were it correct would need

little argument or fitting together to enforce or explain its accuracy.

Pursuing then this mode of jumbling the portions of the little book, we think ourselves at liberty to dissent from many of Mr. Faber's applications in this section. He justly enough applies the fall of the tenth part of the city to the French revolution, but it harmonizes not with the rest of his positions; whereas, taking that revolution as the tenth part of the western city, and the feats of the Wahabees as the eastern (if their acts shall prove so—we are just at the time), we have a lucid and harmonious explication of the whole. The two witnesses, we agree with Mr. Faber, to be two churches; the church before and the church after Christ: the first as designated by the two olive branches, the last by the two candlesticks. But of this double emblem we make a double application: we would call them the true church eastern, and the true church western. We would pursue the similitude a little farther, and in applying it to the western church (the eastern, for reasons before given, we cannot at this moment specially apply), we would, in the olive-branch, find the doctrines of Arminius, and in the candlestick, the consuming fire, the grievous consuming opinions of Calvin. However, Calvinism and Arminianism are the only true doctrines to which the scriptures give countenance; modifications in discipline we regard not; and therefore have little doubt but, in the western world, these two divisions of christians are the two witnesses, the two candlesticks, and the two olive-branches, which stand by and before the God of earth. Our limits remind us that few remarks can be offered on the subject; we shall therefore, whilst on this section, only add, that instead of the slaying of the witnesses having been accomplished during the French revolution, we greatly dread lest it be at present

unrevealed:—truly there will be troublous times, ere the Lord of Hosts has completed his controversy with sin.

In the *second section* of this chapter the author treats on the "war between the dragon and the woman;" and, as before hinted refers it entirely to the western apostacy, thus introducing a confusion which has done much mischief to the cause of interpretation. This application we deny on the following grounds:—that, with the exception to a general conformity found between the actions of these two beasts or apostacies, there is little or no other similarity. This beast, so maliciously prepared to swallow up the child of the woman, was red, or fire coloured (*πυρρόν*); the other leopard coated—he had seven heads and ten horns; so had the other—he had seven crowns on his heads; the other ten crowns on his horns—he appeared in heaven as a wonder; the other rose out of the sea—he had a tail drawing down stars; the other none. Surely these are differences which admit not of being confounded and blended together. He has many symbols about him which in other parts of the prophecy solely refer to the east. He comes from heaven—the east, when prophetically compared with the west, is as heaven to the earth. We trust there is no need of pursuing the comparison farther to prove the veracity of our application to any person conversant in the apocalypse; because it introduces lucid order and arrangement into interpretation: besides, we think every subsequent epithet or verse in the twelfth chapter, if explained on our plan, would fairly confirm our opinion. It is also in unison with the explication of Daniel's visions, given in our review of the first volume.

The seven-headed, ten-horned, ten-crowned beast, is so generally interpreted as the Romish church, or apostacy western, that we shall

say little more on the subject than that it ought, along with its subervient two-horned lamb-like dragon-voiced beast, to be exclusively confined to the western apostacy. Nor need we seek out a distinction between its power temporal and power ecclesiastical, seeing that, to the great disturbance of mankind, they have generally, except in America, existed together in the same government, till the very period in which we write. Our own government, and many more, indeed even Bonaparte's, the infidel power, contains such an union, and so destructive of true religion. This union of power ecclesiastical and temporal renders Mr. Faber's next section totally needless; because in it we find a number of admirable arguments, totally and completely misapplied, from defect of true first principles.

In the *fourth* section, where the author treats on the two-horned beast of the earth, we find much to praise, and, as we said above, nearly the whole misapplied. He treats of this beast separately from the other, and applies him wholly to the Romish power ecclesiastical, as existing co-eval and co-lasting with the same power temporal. We apply him solely to the infidel power, as collected under, and fostered with, Revolutionary France, and consequently arising towards the end of the western apostacy; thus synchronizing with the fall of the tenth part of the city in the chapter on the two witnesses—possibly synchronizing with the casting out of the dragon unto the earth, in the preceding chapter. We only offer one, out of many arguments we could bring, in favour of our interpretation, viz. That this infidel, temporal and ecclesiastical, power is at this moment busied in setting up an image to the beast that had a wound with the sword and did live. We would ask Mr. Faber what he thinks of the newly-created batch of continental

kings? Do they not in some measure though feebly, an image is inferior to the thing imaged in every way, threaten to represent the empire which had a wound by the sword and did live? Is not Bonaparte preparing to bring people to bow before this image? Will not he kill all those within its pale, who shall dare to refuse this homage? Will he not speedily refuse to all to buy and sell, (preach and pray) who shall not worship, or receive the mark of this horrible representative? Horrible! thrice horrible! instead of his persecution being already past, is it not already about to be revealed? And are not the dead bodies of the witnesses of Jesus about to be suffered to lay in the streets (*ἐν τοῖς πλατείαις*, in the broad places) of this beast's dominions unburied? We dread lest we be true prophets, but trust that the blood of the martyrs will as usual be the seed of the church. Five, if not six, of these image kings, already have risen; and heartily glad are we that they are of so mean an appearance.

Taking it then for granted, that the present is the moment of preparing to slay the two witnesses; that it is the time when the dragon is about to cast water after the woman, and that it is the period of erecting the image of the first beast by the second, and that in consequence this beast is nearly ready to commence his killing of those who shall not consent to receive his mark, or his name, or the number of his name, in their foreheads, or in their right hands; we think Mr. Faber again to misapply much excellent reasoning in his *fifth* section, where he seeks the collateral history of the true church, in the fourth portion of the little book.

The principal source of the author's error seems to us to arise from his causing the vials of God's final judgment to synchronize with the latter end of the little book; thus, in our

opinion, jumbling things together which have little reference. If the seven trumpets sounded an attack on the ancient Roman empire, as yet scarcely split into the two divisions they afterwards assumed; we think that the seven vials will be poured out on a great empire, then rising, or newly rising, from the ruins of the two great apostacies. Time alone will prove whether we be right; but any rate we are neither arrived at the harvest nor the vintage, the latter being evidently to be trodden in Palestine, and by the child born of the woman of the twelfth chapter. Moreover, after a great church persecution, we usually find the saints of God praising him with some reference to their martyrdom; and we have something of the kind in the commencement of the fourth portion of the little book, or the fourteenth chapter of the Revelations. We have too the gospel preached to all nations, on a large scale, and the very words of the preachers put into the mouth of the angel, intimating that they shall make use of prophetic interpretation in forwarding their mission. The missionary societies of the Methodists and Calvinists in England and Holland, thank God, have begun the work; but it will at that time be preached to all nations, and kindreds, and tongues, and peoples; to all those that dwell on the earth, viz. to all those who dwell in a state of infidelity and darkness. The harvest of the western (the restoration of the Jews) and the vintage of the eastern world, (the destruction of their enemies by their agency) are evidently not arrived. Hence, from misapplication of these things, the interpretations of Mr. Faber, after quitting the visions of Daniel, are greatly obscured, often rendered indefensible, and throw all into confusion. They are, nevertheless, a valuable mass of learning and information, particularly when confuting

the arguments and applications of his predecessors.

The *eleventh* chapter treats on the effects of the last woe trumpet, the pouring out of the seven vials of last plagues, and the restoration of the Jews.

We have elsewhere hinted at the injudicious jumbling of the seventh trumpet, the seven vials, the harvest and vintage of God's wrath, which Mr. Faber has adopted in order to bring his interpretation of the whole to synchronize and terminate with the latter part of the contents of the little book; whereas, had he weighed the matter a little more attentively, he must inevitably have seen these things to be successive to the little book, and to take place after the narrative of the Revelation has again become, or where it is preparing to become, single, viz. at the preparing for pouring out the first vial. The *first* section of this chapter treats on the three first vials, which he makes to synchronize with the harvest. In the *second* he considers the three next vials, which he supposes to be intermediate betwixt the harvest and the vintage. And in the *third* he treats concerning the last vial, which he thinks to synchronize with the vintage, and to refer to the final restoration of the Jews.

In unison with our supposition, that the present is the time when the witnesses are, as it were, getting ready to be immolated, we reject the whole of Mr. Faber's grand outline; though he has brought forward many excellent local, or smaller applications, and much useful knowledge. It will perhaps be only just to give an outline of our interpretation of prophecy subsequent to the present time, as an illustration or vindication of the opinions whereby we have judged him, in reviewing his work.

After the complete erection of the image of the beast, there will be a grand persecution of the followers of

Christ within the dominions of this beast, inasmuch that many will be slain, and their bodies be suffered to remain unburied, and exposed to public view, during the space of three years and a half; (happy if the period be already past in the French revolution.) After this persecution, the church will quietly flourish and sing praises to her Redeemer. Her next step will be to preach the gospel to infidels, and all nations; and she will principally rely during this mission on the complete fulfilment of prophecy in the events of the times. Next comes the destruction (not annihilation) of the western empire, and of the beast called Babylon. About the time of, or a little previous to, this destruction, probably when the gospel is preached to all nations, will the Jews begin to be brought under the yoke of Christ. Next, great commotions, the full conversion of the Jews, and probably war on their setting their faces towards Palestine: symbolized by the harvest in the western world, where the Jews chiefly reside. And, when they shall have arrived there, and have secured their establishment, they shall have to contend with the nations of the east, if not of the west likewise; but we think the former altogether; and they (the Jews) shall, under God, tread the vintage of his wrath.

When the Jews are firmly established, we find them appropriately employed in singing the song of Moses and the Lamb in their own land, or are again worshipping God and his Christ, without being clogged with the law; whilst themselves are so thoroughly convinced of the truth of prophecy, as to praise God for having made his judgments manifest.

About, or previous to, or near, this time, the eastern and western world, united under one great apostate empire, will begin to feel the effects of the vials of wrath. The first will fall on infidels more particularly;

the next on corrupted churches; the third on false and blind priests and teachers; the next not improbably either on infidel France, or on the children of Ham (there is a wide difference, but the former is not improbable); the fifth on the seat of this grand apostatic empire, wherever it may be; the sixth on the place from whence the Turkish and Saracenic scorpions and locusts were formerly poured out. The result of which will be a grand attack on the Jewish church from that quarter, but which will end in their total overthrow. But it is reserved for the seventh vial to complete their destruction, together with that of apostasy throughout the whole extent of what is or has been called the christian world east and west; taking place during immense wars and commotions.

After a sublime and full description of the destruction of the Babylonico-Romish whore, which occupies the seventeenth and eighteenth chapters, we have in the nineteenth the preparations in the church for the Redeemer's kingdom, or, as it is usually called, the *Millennium*. This preparation consists in prosperity to the church for a season, a great spread of the gospel, and a grand war between the servants of Christ and those of the great beast, and of his engine the false prophet, who will have previously made his appearance, if the oracle of Mohammedanism or the eastern apostasy be not by him already revealed, and there spoken of in fair and plain language. In this war they shall all be destroyed who believe not; the rest will become servants of Christ. After this we have the millennium; but whether it will last one or 360,000 years, we presume not to determine. But, be that as it may, there will be great nations in a state of separation from Christ (possibly the Tartar, Chinese, Thibetian, Hindostanee, and other Eastern if not African empires,) the period throughout.

When the kingdom of Christ shall be about expiring, the devil, ever intent on his plans, and withal having been permitted to rage a little; will probably bring those infidel nations of the east and of all the quarters of the world, pell mell, on the spiritual kingdom of Christ. The result will be their utter destruction, by war with the followers of Christ (fire from Heaven), when the whole earth will be united into one family, and under the kingdom of the most high God, the HOLY TRINITY, the TRIUNE GOD.

We are fully aware that our ideas concerning the nature of the kingdom of God, as mentioned in the Revelations, are widely dissimilar from those of most people, who have ventured to write on the subject. It is commonly supposed, that, previous to the revelation of this kingdom, the first thing petitioned for in the Lord's Prayer; the whole world, meaning this globe of earth, will be burned up and destroyed with fire. To this, however, we object; because fire, in scriptural prophetic language, generally means divine vengeance, or, as applied to men and the affairs of men, war. The last attacks of the enemies of Christ, then, having been happily overcome, and the power of Satan effectually restrained, John immediately announces the commencement of the kingdom of God, under the symbol of the new Jerusalem descending from heaven. We have the following declaration to lead us to its nature: "Behold, the taber-

naacle of God *is* with men, and he will dwell with them, and they shall be his people, and God himself shall dwell with them and be their God." The voice from him that sat on the throne, saying, "Behold, I make all things new," evidently refers, along with the remainder of the Apocalypse, to the affairs of the church. The subject is too strong for human intellect fully to comprehend at this moment, and too distant to be applied except to the state of things in general.—However, thus much is sure, that to those who fear God, and keep his commandments, nothing can happen amiss; whilst to those who trample them underfoot, nothing can be well. Death, already at our door, will be the end of all worldly things to us; and against that change it behoves us all in humility to prepare.

Having entered so largely into an account of this work, and having often found fault with it, we think it but justice to the author, though we have already exceeded our limits, to take up his volumes once more, and (in a future number) to give his concluding remarks by way of extract; thus affording his opinions as fair a chance, and giving him as fair an opportunity of vindicating himself as possible. The work is truly respectable, and will certainly be in the hands of every servant of God, who feels himself inclined to search out his designs with regard to the future state of the true church.

K.

COLLECTANEA.—No. III.

BODLEIAN LIBRARY.

THE Library since called the BODLEIAN at Oxford owes, in some degree, its foundation to Humphrey Duke of Gloucester, whose library, according to Camden, consisted of one hundred and twenty-nine volumes,

procured from Italy at a great expence, and said to be valued at above a thousand pounds. The Duke, in 1440, gave one hundred and twenty-six volumes more; and in 1443, a much greater number, besides considerable additions at his death three

years after. But before Duke Humphrey's time, Richard de Bury, bishop of Durham, in 1295, gave a great number of books to the university, which were kept in a place for that purpose in the college, which the Monks of Durham had founded at Oxford. And after him, in the year 1320, Thomas Cobham, Bishop of Worcester, built another over the Old Congregation House in the north cemetery of St. Mary's. Most of them were stolen by authority; Polidore Vergil having obtained a royal licence to carry off whatever he wanted, and the visitors in Edward the sixth's time took away all that savoured of popery, and either burnt or sold them; so that only *three* were to be found in queen Mary's time. It will be recollected that all these books were in manuscript, and collected before the invention of printing. In 1597, Sir Thomas Bodley, taking into consideration the ruinous condition of Duke Humphrey's library, and resolving to undertake the restoration of it at his own expence, wrote a letter to Dr. Ravis, dean of Christ Church, then vice-chancellor, to be communicated to the university, offering therein to restore the fabric of the said library, and to settle an annual income for the purchase of books, and the support of such officers as might be necessary to take care of it. This letter was received by the university with the greatest satisfaction, and an answer returned, testifying their most grateful acknowledgments and acceptance of his noble offer. Therefore Sir Thomas immediately set about the work, and in two years brought it to some degree of perfection. He furnished it with a large collection of books purchased in foreign countries at an expence estimated at nearly 10,000*l.* and this collection in a short time became so greatly enlarged by the generous benefactions of several noblemen, bishops, and others, that neither the

shelves nor the room could contain them. Robert Earl of Essex gave 300 folios, the Treasurer Sackville and others money to buy books, and others gave books themselves. Whereupon Sir Thomas offering to make a considerable addition to the building, the motion was readily embraced, and in 1610, the first stone of the new foundation was laid with great solemnity. But Sir Thomas did not live to see this part of his design completed, though he left with trustees sufficient to do it. In this library is a statue, erected to the memory of Sir Thomas, by the earl of Dorset, chancellor of the university. The *BODLEIAN* is justly esteemed one of the noblest libraries in the world, and has been said to exceed even the Vatican at Rome.

HISTORICAL ACCOUNT OF THE BATTLE-AXE.

Homer never ascribes this weapon to any but the barbarians, for the battle axe was not used in war by the politer nations. Eustathius tells us, it was the favourite weapon of the Amazons. The only instance where Homer has placed it in the hands of a warrior occurs in the thirteenth book of the *Iliad*, c. 11, when Pisander fights Menelaus, and is there described with singular minuteness: there is an instrument mentioned in the fifteenth book, l. 710, which was perhaps not very different.

Something of this kind was in use among the Bactrians, when they attended Xerxes' expedition; besides bows and arrows, we are told they were armed with a sort of hatchets, called Sagaris (Herodotus, *Polyhymnia* lxiv.). The Lycians had axes and daggers (*Ibid.* xcii.); and the Egyptians huge battle-axes.

At the siege of the Roman capital, by the Gauls under Brennus, we find one of the most distinguished warriors armed with a battle-axe (*Plut. Camillus*): and Ammianus Marcellinus, many centuries after-

wards, describing a body of Gauls, furnishes them all with battle-axes and swords. From Tacitus it should seem the ancient Germans had clubs, but no such weapons as those we are speaking of; and the only instance in his writings where *securis* occurs as an implement of combat is, where the Othonians are particularly described as striking on the helmets of their antagonists with their axes. (Taciti Hist. II. xlii.) In short, it was even then never used but among the Roman auxiliaries.

The introduction of the battle-axe into this country has been frequently attributed to the Danes; but proofs of its earlier use among us are not wanting, and there are instances known where it has been found even among the sepulchres of the ancient Britons. Mr. Rooke, in the *Archæologia* (vol. X. p. 113.), has described a fragment of an ancient battle-axe found among some druidical remains in a barrow at Aspatria in Cumberland, June 1789. And in the same volume (pl. xl.) are two representations of the old Galwegian bill, or battle-axe, found in a moss near Terreagles, the seat of Marquess Maxwell Constable, Esq. in Nithsdale, Scotland. Others have been found among the barrows on the downs in Wiltshire, and in the north of Scotland.

That it was used in the early Saxon times we have the authority of several manuscripts of the ninth century, and the French writers have recorded a particular instance of its use in France so far back as the year 510. Clovis, they say, bribed the ministers and captains of Ragnacharius to deliver up both him and his brother, and when the prisoners were brought before him, he first reproached them for suffering themselves to be chained, and then dispatched them with his battle-axe. See Greg. Turon. l. ii. c. 26.

The battle-axe, however, was more used by the Danes than any other of the Northern nations; and they were

in course more expert with it. At the battle of Stawford Bridge, Oct. 24, 1066, between Harold king of England, and Harold Harfager of Norway, when the Norwegians were obliged to retire, and the English begun to pursue them with great eagerness, a total stop was put to their pursuit for several hours by the desperate boldness of a single Norwegian, who defended the pass of Stawford Bridge with his battle-axe; he killed more than forty of the English, and was himself slain only by stratagem.

The battle-axe principally in use among the Anglo-Saxons appears to have been the *Bipennis*, or double-edged axe; the *Gisarma* is supposed to have been the bipennis with a longer handle, or halbert; and the pole-axe, with an edge on one side and a sharp point on the other, probably came in with the Normans.

During the middle period of our history we read but little of this weapon, though the Welsh infantry at the battle of Agincourt, 1415, found it particularly serviceable in dispatching those whom the archers had wounded with their arrows.—One of the last instances of its effectual service was at the battle of Tewkesbury, during the quarrel of the Roses, when the Duke of Somerset clave Lord Wenlock's head.

Towards the sixteenth century it seems to have been gradually disused, though one instance occurs where a pistol placed in its handle bespeaks a wish in the warriors of that period to improve its use. It was perhaps most serviceable when our knights were completely cased in armour, and has since degenerated into the halbert or partisan.

SMOOTHING IRONS.

Heated irons for the purpose of giving a gloss to clean linen are rather a late invention. About the reigns of Elizabeth and James I., large stones inscribed with texts of scripture were used for that purpose;

ORIGINAL COMMUNICATIONS.

For the Literary Magazine.

SIR,

March 6, 1806.

I BEG leave to present you with the following account of a scarce and curious book, and the subjoined anecdotes of the family of Tradescant, which being but little known, will, I hope, be agreeable to you.

The title is "*Museum Tradescantianum*;" or, a Collection of Rarities preserved at South Lambeth, neer London, by John Tradescant." London, printed by John Grismond, and are to be sold by Nathaniel Brooke, at the Angel, in Cornhill. 1656. small 8vo. pp. 202.

The first four or five pages are occupied with some Latin and English verses, addressed to the two Tradescants, at the head of which are several anagrams in the prevailing taste of those days. There is a short dedication, in Latin, to the President and Fellows of the College of Physicians, London.

The younger Tradescant, who published this catalogue, in an address "to the ingenious reader," thus explains his motives for giving it to the public;

"About three years ago, by the persuasion of some friends, I was resolved to take a catalogue of those rarities and curiosities which my father had sedulously collected, and myself with continued diligence have augmented, and hitherto preserved together. They then pressed me with that argument, that the enumeration of these rarities (being more for variety than any one place known in Europe could afford) would be an honour to our nation, and a benefit to such ingenious persons as would become further enquirers into the various modes of nature's admirable works, and the curious imitators thereof.

"Now for the materials themselves, I reduce them into two sorts;

one natural, of which some are more familiarly known and named amongst us, as divers sorts of birds, four-footed beasts, and fishes, to whom I have given usual English names. Others are less familiar, and as yet unfitted with apt English termes; as the shell creatures, insects, minerals, outlandish fruits, and the like, which are part of the *Materia Medica*. The other sort is artificial, as utensils, household stuffe, habits, instruments of warre used by several nations, rare curiosities of art, &c. These are also expressed in English, for the ready satisfying whomsoever may desire a view thereof. The catalogue of my garden I have also added in the conclusion, and given the names of the plants, both in Latin and English, that nothing may be wanting which at present comes within view."

The book is divided into two parts; the first containing a catalogue of the Museum, and the second an enumeration of the plants, shrubs, and trees, growing in the garden at South Lambeth.

The catalogue of the museum is arranged in fourteen sections, under the following heads.

1. Birds, with their eggs, beaks, feathers, claws, spurs. Among the eggs are mentioned those of crocodiles, "Estridges," one given for a dragon's egg, and easter eggs of the patriarchs of Jerusalem.

There is also "the claw of the bird Rock, who, as authors report, is able to trusse an elephant."

2. Four-footed beasts, with some of their hides, horns, and hoofs.

Under this head are found "Lizards from Ireland," and a natural dragon, above two inches long.

3. Divers sorts of strange fishes.

4. Shell creatures, whereof some are called *molliæ*, some *crustacea*, others *testacea*; of these are both *univalvia* and *bivalvia*.

5. Several sorts of insects terrestrial; anelytra, coleoptera, aptera, apoda.

6. Minerals, and those of near nature with them, as earths, coralls, salts, bitumens, petrified things, choice stones, gems.

7. Outlandish fruits from both the Indies, with seed, gums, roots, wood, and divers ingredients medicinal, and for the art of dyeing.

8. Mechanicks, choice pieces in carvings, turnings, paintings.

Among a great number of curious pieces of artificial workmanship, I cannot help noticing the following; half a hasle nut, with seventy pieces of household stuff in it; a cherry stone holding ten dozen of tortoise-shell combs, made by Edward Gibbons; a cherry stone, upon one side St. George and the Dragon, perfectly cut, and on the other side eighty-eight emperor's faces; a cherry stone, with a dozen of wooden spoons in it; a set of chess men in a peppercorn turned in ivory.

Under this head I find "A book of Mr. Tradescant's choicest Flowers and Plants," exquisitely limned in vellum, by Mr. Alex. Marshall.

9. Other variety of rarities.

Under this head is found, "Ancient Iron Money, in cross plates, like anchors, preserved in Pontefract Castle, Yorkshire."

10. Warlike Instruments: European, Indian, &c.

11. Garments, Habits, Vests, Ornaments.

Under this head are found Edward the Confessor's knit gloves; Anne of Bullen's night vayle, embroidered with silver, and her silke knit gloves; Henry 8th's hawking glove, hawk's hood, dog collar; napkins and purses made of the bark and rinds of trees.

12. Utensils and household stuffe.

13. Numismata. Coins ancient and modern, both gold, silver, and copper, Hebrew, Greek, Roman, both imperial and consular.

14. Medals, gold, silver, copper, and lead.

The second part, containing the *Hortus Tradescantianus*, contains a catalogue, arranged alphabetically, of the plants, shrubs, and trees, growing in the physic-garden at South Lambeth, with the names of each in English and Latin. If I had not already trespassed considerably on your room, I would give you the names of some of the most curious. The book then closes with a list of the principal benefactors to the collection, among whom are King Charles I. and his queen, and the principal nobility and gentry of the kingdom.

It may be proper to observe, that with the two portraits of the elder and younger Tradescant, engraved by the celebrated Hollar, and the book in clean condition, it is worth at least a guinea, but without the portraits its value is considerably diminished.

I will now proceed to give you a few anecdotes of the two Tradescants, father and son, who formed the above Museum.

John Tradescant the elder was, according to Anthony Wood, a Fleming or a Dutchman. We are informed by Parkinson, that he had travelled into most parts of Europe, and into Barbary; and from some emblems remaining on his monument in Lambeth church-yard, it plainly appears, that he had visited Greece, Egypt, and other eastern countries.

In his travels, he is supposed to have collected, not only plants and seeds, but most of those curiosities of every sort, which formed the above collection.

When he first settled in this kingdom cannot, at this distance of time, be ascertained; perhaps it was towards the latter end of the reign of Queen Elizabeth, or the beginning of that of King James the First. His print, engraven by Hollar, be-

fore the year 1656, which represents him as a person very far advanced in years, seems to countenance this opinion.

He lived in a great house at South Lambeth, where there is reason to think his museum was frequently visited by persons of rank, who became benefactors thereto; among these were King Charles the First, to whom he was gardener, Henrietta Maria his queen, Archbishop Laud, George Duke of Buckingham, Robert and William Cecil, Earls of Salisbury, and many other persons of distinction.

John Tradescant may therefore justly be considered as the earliest collector in this kingdom of every thing that was curious in natural history, viz. minerals, birds, fishes, insects, &c. &c. He had also a good collection of coins and medals of all sorts, besides a great variety of uncommon rarities.

Some of the plants which grew in his garden are, if not totally extinct, at least become very uncommon, even at this time. A list of some remarkable ones introduced by him is as follows: and this able man, by his great industry, made it manifest, in the very infancy of botany, that there is scarcely any plant extant in the known world, that will not, with proper care, thrive in this kingdom.

Short list of remarkable Plants introduced into England by John Tradescant: extracted from Parkinson's Garden of Pleasant Flowers.

1. The greatest double yellow bastard daffodil, or John Tradescant's great rose daffodil.

2. The greatest Moly of Homer.

3. The Indian Moly.

"Both these Molyes are natives of Spain, Italy, and Greece, and were procured from thence by John Tradescant, and flourished with him at his garden at South Lambeth."

4. John Tradescant's Spider Wort of Virginia.

5. Corn Flag of Constantinople.

"With this species, Tradescant observed many acres of ground in Bombay overspread."

6. White Hellebore.

"This groweth in many places in Germany, and also in some parts of Russia, and in such plenty, that Tradescant observed sufficient quantity to load a good ship with the roots."

7. Knobbed Mountain Valerian.

8. Tradescant introduced a new strawberry, with very large leaves, from Brussels; but in the course of seven years could never see one berry completely ripe.

9. He procured a new and great variety of plums from Turkey, and other parts of the world.

10. The Alger Apricot. This, with many other sorts, Tradescant brought with him returning from the Alger voyage, whither he went with the fleet that was sent against pirates, 1620.

John Tradescant, the son, and his wife, joined in a deed of gift, by which their friend, Elias Ashmole, was entitled to this collection after the decease of the former. It was accordingly claimed by him, but the widow Tradescant refusing to deliver it, was compelled by a decree of the Court of Chancery. She was soon after found drowned in a pond in her own garden.

When his house at South Lambeth, then called Tradescant's Ark, came into the possession of Ashmole, who coming to reside there in 1674, added a noble room to it, and adorned the chimney with his arms, impaling those of Sir William Dugdale, whose daughter was his third wife. Ashmole was much respected by his contemporaries, and was frequently visited at South Lambeth by persons of very exalted rank, particularly by the ambassadors of foreign princes, to whom he had

presented his book on the Order of the Garter.

When the death of the elder Tradescant happened cannot be ascertained, no mention being made of it in the register of Lambeth Church.

A monument was erected in the south-east part of Lambeth Churchyard, in 1662, by Hester the relict of John Tradescant the son, for himself and the rest of this family, which is long since extinct.*

This once beautiful monument hath suffered so much by the weather, that no just idea can now, on inspection, be formed of the north and south sides. But this defect is supplied from two fine drawings in Mr. Pepys' library at Cambridge. On the east side is Tradescant's arms; on the west a hydra, and under it a skull; on the south, broken columns, Corinthian capitals, &c. supposed to be ruins in Greece, or some other eastern countries; on the north, a crocodile, shells, &c. and a view of some Egyptian buildings, various figures of trees, &c. in relieve, adorn the four corners of the monument.

In a visit made by Sir William Watson and Dr. Mitchell, to Tradescant's garden, in 1749, an account of which is inserted in Phil. Trans. vol. xlv. p. 160. it appears that it had been many years totally neglected, and the house belonging to it empty and ruined; but though the garden was quite covered with weeds, there remained among them manifest footsteps of its founder. They found there the *Borago latifolia sempervivens* of C. B. *Polygonatum vulgare latifolium* C. B. *Aristolochia*

chia clematitis recta, C. B. and *Dracontium Dod.* There were then remaining two trees of the *Arbutus*, which, from their being so long used to our winters, did not suffer by the severe colds of 1729 and 1740, when most of their kind were killed in England. In the orchard there was a tree of the *Rhamnus Catharticus*, about 20 feet high, and near a foot in diameter.

There are at present no traces of this garden remaining.

The Tradescants were usually called Tradeskyn by their contemporaries, and the name is uniformly so spelt in the parish register, and by Flatman the painter, who, in a poem, mentions Tradescant's Collection:

"Thus John Tradeskyn starves our wond'ring eyes,
"By boxing up his new-found rarities."

It is well known, that Tradescant's Collection was given by Ashmole to the University of Oxford, where it forms the principal part of the Museum which goes by his name, and which was built for its reception.

The following is a list of the portraits of the Tradescant family, now in the Ashmolean Museum. Both father and son are therein called Sir John, though it does not appear that either of them were ever knighted.

1. Sir John Tradescant, sen. a three-quarters piece, ornamented with fruits, flowers, and garden-roots.

2. Ditto, after his decease.

3. A small three-quarters piece, water-colours.

4. A large piece of his wife, son, and daughter, quarter length.

5. Sir John Tradescant, jun. in his garden, half length, a spade in his hand.

6. Ditto, with his wife, in one piece, half length.

7. Ditto, with his friend Zythiessa, of Lambeth; a collection of shells, &c. upon a table before them. A

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* From the Register of Lambeth Church:—

John, the grandson, buried 15th September, 1652.

John, the son, buried 15th April, 1662.

Hester, widow of John Tradescant, buried 6th April, 1678.

large quarter piece, inscribed Sir John Tradescant's second wife and son.

These pictures have no date, nor painter's name. They are esteemed to be good portraits; but who the person was, called in the picture Zythepsa, is not known. He is painted as if entering the room, and Sir John is shaking him by the hand. I am, Sir, your's, &c.

J. S.

For the Literary Magazine.

DESCRIPTION OF MR. BOULTON'S
MANUFACTORY, AT SOHO, NEAR
BIRMINGHAM.

SOHO is the name of a hill in the county of Stafford, about two miles from Birmingham, which a very few years ago was a barren heath, on the bleak summit of which stood a naked hut, the habitation of a warrener.

The transformation of this place is a recent monument of the effects of trade on population. A beautiful garden, with wood, lawn, and water, now covers one side of this hill; five spacious squares of building, erected on the other side, supply work-shops, or houses, for above six hundred people. The extensive pool at the approach to this building is conveyed to a large water-wheel in one of the courts, and communicates motion to a prodigious number of different tools; and the mechanic inventions for this purpose are superior in multitude, variety, and simplicity, to those of any manufactory in the known world.

Toys, and utensils of various kinds, in gold, silver, steel, copper, tortoise-shell, enamels, and many vitreous and metallic compositions, with gilded, plated, and inlaid works, are wrought up to the highest elegance of taste, and perfection of execution in this place.

Mr. Boulton, who has established

this great work, has joined taste and philosophy with manufacture and commerce, and from the various branches of chemistry, and the numerous mechanic arts, he employs, and his extensive correspondence with every corner of the world is furnished with the highest entertainment, as well as the most lucrative employment.

About the year 1745, Mr. Boulton, then of Birmingham, invented, and afterwards brought to great perfection, the inlaid steel buckles, buttons, watch-chains, &c. which Dr. Johnson mentions in one of his papers in the *World*, as becoming fashionable in this country; whilst they were re-purchased from France, under the idea of their being the production of that kingdom.

In the year 1757, John Wyrley, of Hampstead, Esq. Lord of the Manor of Handsworth, granted a lease to Messrs. Edward Ruston and Eaves, of those tracts of common, viz. Handsworth-Heath, Money-bank-Hill, Crabtree-Bank Warrens, for 99 years, with certain inclosed lands, with liberty to make some additions to the same, and to make a cut for the turning of Hockley-Brook, to make a pool, with powers to build a water-mill. In consequence of which a small house and feeble mill were erected for the purpose of rolling metal. On Lady-day, 1762, Mr. Boulton purchased the aforesaid lease, with all the premises and appurtenances, to apply the same to such branches of the manufactory established at Birmingham, as would tend to diminish expence and labour.

In order to prosecute his design and improvements, he soon after enlarged and rebuilt those premises, and then transplanted the whole of his manufactory from Birmingham to Soho; and though he had made considerable additions to these buildings, he found them not sufficient for his great designs; he therefore,

in 1764, laid the foundation of the present superb manufactory, which was finished in the following year, at the expence of 9000*l*. From that period he began to turn his attention to the different branches of manufactory; and, in conjunction with Mr. Fothergill, then his partner, established a mercantile correspondence throughout Europe; by which means the produce of their various articles was greatly extended, and and the manufacturer, by becoming his own merchant, eventually enjoyed a double profit. Impelled by an ardent attachment to the arts, and by the patriotic ambition of bringing his favourite Soho to the highest degree of perfection, the ingenious proprior soon established a seminary of artists, for drawing and modelling, and men of genius were now sought for, and liberally patronised, which shortly led to a successful imitation of the *Or Molu*. These metallic ornaments, consisting of vases, tripods, candelabras, &c. by the superior skill and taste bestowed upon them here, soon found their way, not only to the admiration of his Majesty, and to the chimney-pieces and cabinets, &c. of the nobility and curious of this kingdom, but likewise to France, and almost to every part of Europe. From this elegant branch of the business, the superior skill of Mr. Boulton led his artists, by a natural and easy transition, to that of the wrought silver; upon which he soon found the necessity of applying to Parliament for, and establishing in 1773, an assay-office at Birmingham. About this time, that ingenious art of copying pictures in oil colours, by a mechanical process, was invented at Soho, and under the patronage of the above proprietor, was brought to such a degree of perfection as to be taken for originals by the most experienced connoisseurs. This extraordinary piece of art was principally conducted by the ingenious

Mr. F. Egginton, which led him to that of painting upon glass, now carried on at his neighbouring manufactory.

Mr. Boulton, finding from experience that the stream of water, which had induced him to build a mill, and transplant his manufactory to Soho, was insufficient for its purposes, applied horses in conjunction with his water-mill; but finding that both were troublesome, irregular, and expensive, in 1767 he made a steam engine, on Savery's plan, with the intention of returning and raising his water about 24 feet high; but this proving unsatisfactory to him, he soon after formed an acquaintance with his present partner and friend, Mr. James Watt, of Glasgow, who, in 1765, had invented several valuable improvements upon the steam engine, which in fact made it a new machine. For these improvements, Mr. Watt had obtained a patent in January 1769, and afterwards came to settle at Soho, where, in that year, he erected one of his improved engines, which he had brought from Scotland; and, after full proof of its utility, obtained from Parliament, in 1775, a prolongation of the term of his patent for 25 years from that date. He then entered into partnership with Mr. Boulton, and they established a very extensive manufactory of these engines at Soho, whence most of the great mines and manufactories of England are supplied, nothing else being now applied to almost every mechanical purpose, where great power is requisite.

The application of this improved steam engine at Soho, to raise and return the water, extended the powers of the water mill, which induced Mr. Boulton to rebuild it a second time upon a much larger scale; and several engines were afterwards erected at Soho for other purposes, by which the manufac-

tory was greatly extended, the source of mechanical power being thus unlimited.

Amongst the various applications of the steam engine, that of coining seems to be of considerable importance, as by its powers all the operations are concentrated on the same spot, such as rolling the cakes of copper hot into sheets; 2dly, fine-rolling the same cold in steel polished rollers; 3dly, cutting out the blank pieces of coin, which is done with greater ease and rapidity by girls, than could possibly be done by strong men; 4thly, the steam engine also performs other operations, such as shaking the coin in bags; and 5thly, it works a number of coining machines, with greater rapidity and exactness by a few boys of 12 or 14 years of age, than could be done by a great number of strong men, without endangering their fingers, as the machine itself lays the blanks upon the die, perfectly concentric with it, and when struck, displaces one piece, and replaces another.

The coining mill, which was erected in 1788, and has since been greatly improved, is adapted to work eight machines, and each is capable of striking from seventy to eighty-four pieces of money per minute, the size of a guinea, which is equal to between 30,000 and 40,000 per hour; and at the same blow, which strikes the two faces, the edge of the piece is also struck, either plain or with an inscription upon it, and thus every piece becomes perfectly round, and of equal diameter, which is not the case with any other national money ever put into circulation.

It is worthy observation, that the ground of the silver money coined by this machine has a much finer and blacker polish than the money coined by the common apparatus.

In consequence of Mr. Boulton's

money being perfectly round, and of equal diameter, he proposed the following coincidence between money, weights, and measures, in the copper coin, part of which he has lately executed for the British Government, viz. a twopenny-piece to weigh two ozs. and fifteen of them to measure two feet, when laid flat in a straight line; one penny piece to weigh one oz. and seventeen of them to measure two feet; halfpenny to weigh half an oz. and ten of them to measure a foot; a farthing to weigh a quarter of an oz. and twelve to measure a foot. This plan of coincidence was [in part] prevented from being put into execution, by the sudden advance of the price of copper.

In the year 1788, Mr. Boulton struck a piece of gold the size of a guinea, as a pattern, similar to those in copper; the letters were indented, instead of in relief, and the head and other devices, though in relief, were protected from wear by a broad flat border; and from the perfect rotundity of shape, &c. with the aid of a steel gauge, it may with great ease and certainty, by ascertaining its specific gravity, be distinguished from any base metal. Previous to Mr. Boulton's engagement to supply Government with copper pence, in order to bring his apparatus to the greatest perfection, he exercised it in coining silver money for Sierra Leona and the African Company, and copper for the East India Company and Bermudas. Various beautiful medals of our celebrated naval and other officers, &c. have likewise been struck here, from time to time, by Mr. Boulton, for the purpose of employing and encouraging ingenious artists to revive that branch of sculpture, which had been upon the decline in this kingdom since the death of Symons, in the reign of Charles II.

Mr. Boulton—having sent, as a present to the Emperor of Russia, some of the most curious produce of his manufactory, was lately honoured, in return, with a very handsome letter, and valuable accompaniments.

The emperor's letter was to the following purport:—

"Mr. Boulton—I thank you for the divers articles made at your manufactory, which you have sent me. I receive them as a mark of your attachment for me. Mr. S. who has communicated to me a knowledge of your character, will remit to you this letter on my part; and I recommend him to your favour. I send you herewith a medal in gold, as a mark of my esteem, and of my affection; and I pray God to take you into his holy protection.

"PAUL."

Moscow, 26th April, 1797.

This gold medal is deemed a very strong likeness to his late Majesty, and is finely engraved; but what adds to its curiosity and value is, that the die from which it was struck was engraved by the hands of his imperial majesty's consort, who distinguished her taste and talents in her early youth, by modelling some of the portraits of her majesty's family and friends in wax, and afterwards made considerable progress in engraving both in stones and in steel.

Besides the above medal, his Imperial Majesty honoured Mr. Boulton with such other presents as he thought would be acceptable and useful to him, viz. a collection of Siberian minerals, and of all the modern money of Russia, in gold, silver, and copper; the Russian measures and weights; with a collection of about 200 very large and finely engraved bronzed copper medals, of all the distinguished characters of that country, recording most of its victories and great events; also the

portraits of his two sons, Alexander, now emperor, and Constantine.

In order to obtain the desired degree of perfection in the manufactory of steam engines, Messrs. Boulton and Watt found it necessary to erect and establish an iron-foundry for that purpose, and they have accordingly, in partnership with their sons, (to whose activity, genius, and judgment, it must be attributed, that this great work was begun and finished in the course of three winter months) erected, at a convenient distance, and contiguous to the same stream at Smethwick, a great and complete manufactory and foundry, into which a branch from the Birmingham Canal enters; and thereby the coal, pig-iron, bricks, sand, &c. are brought, and their engines, or other heavy goods, are transported in boats to every part of the kingdom, there being a wet dock within their walls for four boats to lie.

The plan of this work being well digested and settled, previous to laying the first stone, the whole is thereby rendered more complete than such works as generally arise gradually from disjointed ideas; and from the great experience of the proprietors, they have applied the power of steam to the boring of cylinders, pumps, &c. to drilling, to turning, to blowing their melting furnaces, and whatever tends to abridge human labour, and obtain accuracy; for by the superiority of all their tools, they are enabled to attain expedition and perfection in a higher degree than heretofore.

The following facts shew the wonderful powers and superiority of those engines.

One bushel of Newcastle or Swansea applied to one of Boulton and Watts's engine, will raise 30,000,000 of pounds weight of water one foot high; or 3,000,000 ditto ten feet high; or 300,000 ditto one hundred feet high; or the

like proportion to any other height: or one bushel of coals will do as much work as ten strong horses can do, acting together, for one hour; or will turn from 1000 to 1200 or more cotton-spinning spindles for one hour.

No expence has been spared to render these works uniform and handsome in architecture, as well as neat and commodious. The same liberal spirit and taste has the great and worthy proprietor gradually exercised in the adjoining gardens, groves, and pleasure-grounds, which, at the same time that they form an agreeable separation from his own residence, render Soho a much-admired scene of picturesque beauty.

In the extensive new plantations, we see the most extraordinary effects produced by irrigation, with the powerful aid of the steam engine, which, when at liberty from its other labours, forces up water by pipes to the summit of these grounds; so that in the driest season, when all other vegetation was perishing for want of rain and water, these plantations were amply supplied, and now as amply reward the ingenious contriver by their flourishing foliage. Here also we see the new hydraulic ram, which is a self-moving water-work, applicable to agricultural purposes, and constructed with great ingenuity and simplicity.

The disease in question is either an actual one in the wheat itself, or is produced in a plant so nearly resembling the common wheat, which in the latter case must be diseased; that I think there can be no hesitation as to its nature, because, in some instances, a few sound or apparently sound grains are contained in those ears which otherwise are entirely occupied by Black Nors. Moreover, at the time when the sound seeds are white and pulpy, the injured ones are of a dark green colour, somewhat harder in structure, become gradually of a darker hue, and eventually quite black, or brownish black: they are also quite tasteless. I inclose you a few taken from a heap of undressed wheat, for you or your friends to examine them at leisure*.

It is generally supposed, that the apparently sound grains referred to above will produce a plant similar to the parent ear; but this I mean to put to the test of experiment, by planting a few, and watching the result. In the mean time, as I have not seen the disease, as far as I recollect, noticed in any agricultural treatise, I shall be glad to see the remarks of your readers on the real or supposed origin of *Black Nors*, and on the means, if such are known, of obviating its effects.

I am, Sir, Your's, &c.

Jan. 16, 1806.

S.

To the Editor of the *Literary Magazine*.

SIR,

IN compliance with my former intimation, I now transmit you the few remaining observations I have to offer on the disease in Wheat, here denominated *Black Nors*, and referred to in my Reports for August and November. They are too slight to be of much real utility; but if they shall provoke the remarks of your agricultural readers, they may eventually prove of service.

* Of the seeds in question the whole but two were lost on first opening the letter: they resemble the seeds of the genus *Polygonum* of Linneus in a great measure, but their coats are neither polished nor quite black, they are also striated. If the two grow with their points down in the calyx, thus resembling a broad based triangular prism, we do not wonder at the ear becoming diffuse and striking in its appearance. If any of our readers feel curiosity enough to examine them, they need only to apply at the publisher's, who will give the editor's address

E.

BIOGRAPHY OF EMINENT PERSONS.

LIFE OF KLOPSTOCK.

(Concluded from page 207.)

IN justice to Klopstock, we must acknowledge that we have fewer blemishes to find fault with than in Milton, from whom he borrowed many of his fictions and numbers of his characters, but without servilely imitating his model, so as to copy his faults. His plan is perhaps inferior to that of the English poet; and though he is inferior to him in boldness and energy, yet he surpasses him by his knowledge and the chasteness of his taste; his inventions are more circumspect, and he conforms himself with more fidelity to the scriptures of truth. If Klopstock's Messiah, in common with *Paradise Lost*, possesses the radical fault of having one of the most profound mysteries of the Supreme for its subject; if the German poet now and then is enveloped in the obscurity of christian metaphysics, where even the muse of *Sion* might lose her way, and the truth which she has embraced; at least he never places scholastic disputations and theological discussions in the mouth of the Supreme; and he never appears unless robed in majesty; and the Son of the Most High finds a veil in the human nature of Jesus, which tempers the brilliance of divinity, in the degrees of his abasement, elevating us to himself; in his sufferings, affording a source of compassion, sufficient to arrest our compassion, which we can now here turn aside. It is not merely a world, where the primitive pair are the only beings of the species. God himself is man, and he is environed with men like ourselves; his disciples and their nation, his followers and his judges, his persecutors and their tribunals, in relation to him all refer to our-

selves; we love what he loves, we detest what he hates; the regions of woe excite our horror, and if we feel a ray of pity, it is for the unhappy Abaddon, entangled in spite of himself amongst the infernal cohorts; unfortunate, though guilty, and interesting, because he repents. We attend to him with anxiety, whilst heaping reproaches on Satan, wishing to gain the earth for the purpose of beholding Christ, turning his confused regards on the friend whom he had left in the realms of light, and in vain soliciting for pardon, refused by sovereign justice to a fallen angel, which at the same time it vouchsafes to fallen man.

Klopstock never attempts to excite pity without success; he never wants the expression of sentiments generous and noble, and this expression is constantly touching and sublime; because to a heart profoundly sensible, in him is united a spirit grave and religious, and a force of meditation which sustains the raptures of an imagination powerful and venturesome. A passionate admirer of nature, if he interrogates or describes her with a little too much minuteness and solicitude so common to his countrymen, yet he commonly describes her in all her majesty, and with all the enthusiasm so peculiar to himself. If he seeks for the soul of an insect, it is for the purpose of thanking the author for the gift of existence, and the homage which he renders to the creation is always a hymn to the creator.

We shall form but an imperfect idea of the difficulties which Klopstock had to surmount, if we are ignorant of the state of the literature, and more especially of the language, of Germany, at the commencement of his career. Gottsched and his school had certainly

rendered some services to it; they had endeavoured to improve it, and to give rules to it; but a language receives nothing except at the hands of genius, and the German went forth from this school verbose, trivial, and embarrassed in the tangles of a grammar, which was born before literature, laid down principles before it possessed examples, and was composed of shreds cut from the syntaxes and rudiments of languages of a similar construction. Klopstock achieved more than could be conceived possible and his exertions are perhaps without parallel in any other instance in the history of letters, as, he not only had the courage to reduce the German language to its original purity, to strip off all foreign and meretricious introductions; he not only restored it the homogeneous character, which it had lost during a series of centuries, but availing himself of its grammatical analogy with the ancient languages, he regulated its inversions by the same model, he perfected its constructions, and he gave it that composition of words, which, though novel, were not entirely foreign to him. The Greek writers furnished him the example; like them he only employed simple and indigenous elements; and he accomplished a labour which filled the German language with inexhaustible beauties. But this was not all, whilst he thus gave his native language a national idiom, and to this idiom poetic fire and boldness, he endeavoured to present the poet with his lyre, and harmony to his strains. Disdaining those repetitions of consonants, of letters, and those symmetrical distribution of syllables, which constitute ancient German poetry; disdaining those regular returns of ending to his lines, which constitute modern verse; and satisfied that cadence consists rather in the power, than in the number of syllables; he dared to think that the accent of

the language ought to be made subservient to the rules of an exact prosody. This accent was vague and indeterminate, he therefore developed and ascertained its principles, and prescribed its laws; where the quantity was perceptible he submitted to custom; where it was undecided he fixed it; and he hence found himself in condition to imitate the harmony of the ancients. Equally courageous in the choice of his subject, and of his poetic system, at the age of twenty-four, he astonished Germany with a poem, which possessed the Messiah for its hero, whilst the verses celebrating his wanderings on earth, were similar to the hexameters of Greece and Rome. This poem caused a great sensation; it was received with transport, and if some people allowed themselves to doubt whether Germany might hope to possess an epic poem, at least it was no longer to be doubted, but it had acquired the first of its sacred, and one of the first of modern lyric poems.

After this success, a success almost unexampled, Klopstock was sought for by all the lovers of literature and poetry, and went to Zurich, on the invitation of Bodmer, Breitinger, and Gessner, who there formed a literary constellation, whose influence had already had a benign effect on German literature. The advice, the knowledge, which he acquired in this society, contributed to improve and to perfect his talents; and he always regarded the year spent in Switzerland as one of the happiest of his life.

Klopstock possessed no fortune, and he was therefore compelled to think of quitting Switzerland, for the purpose of studying theology, and to undertake the education of children, for the means of existence; when count Bernstorff, who was pleased with his poem, and who just then was preparing to quit France, invited him to pay him a

visit at Copenhagen, as soon as he should think it convenient, and at the same time furnished him with the means necessary for defraying the expences of his journey. He set off for Denmark in 1751; and in his passage through Hamburgh, he became acquainted with a female, named Meta Molla, who was not less enamoured of the poet than she had formerly been pleased with his Messiah: the good opinion of each being mutual they were speedily married. When he arrived at Copenhagen, the count received him as a friend, admitted him into habits of intimacy without reserve; and in order to rid him of all disquietude, as to the means of existence, and to enable him to employ his time according to his own inclination, he obtained him a pension, more than sufficient to keep him, of Frederic V. Gratitude was the strongest chain that could be imposed on a mind like his, and though he was permitted to fix his abode wherever he chose, he became inseparable from his benefactor, and seldom left him except occasionally to visit the friends of his wife at Hamburgh. After her death, he was neither so often nor so long absent from him; and when, after the death of Frederic, Bernstorff, as has too often been the case with the benefactors of Denmark, was disgraced and compelled to retreat from the court, Klopstock followed him; and though by this step he risked the loss of his pension, he had the good fortune to enjoy it to the end of his life, together with another allowed him by the prince of Baden, who invited him to his court, and gave him this honourable mark of his esteem. After the death of count Bernstorff he went to reside at Hamburgh, where he passed, almost without interruption, the last thirty years of his life, honoured and esteemed by his fellow citizens, and visited by strangers.

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Klopstock owed much to the Greeks, but he repaid them little; and whatever lessons his muse might receive from them, she employed them in singing the gods, the heroes, and the fair of her own country, as she is always a christian, or at least a German. If she descends from Sinai or Calvary, or whether she resides on Helicon or Olympus, she is always surrounded with Teutonic Nomes,* wandering with nymphs in the sacred shades of Glasar,† or bathing in the waters of Mimer.‡ Braga is her Apollo, the bards, the scaldi, are her models, and the gloomy mythology of Scandinavia can alone charm her imagination of a similar cast, though educated to the gravity of christianity.

In the Messiah, he struggled with advantage against all the difficulties of his subject; in his odes, however he is at liberty, and is himself; and his genius, spurning at obstacles, disposes every thing after his own inclination; and, whether he sings the feats, the courts, the Scandinavian gods, or those of his countrymen, nothing arrests the sublimity of his flights. His spirit subdues both language and rhyme; and he triumphs over the trammels imposed by himself.

The career of Klopstock has also been marked by several works, both useful and elegant: he left a discourse on the German language, the amelioration of which, occupied his attention when he was far advanced in years. He has written several tragedies, the subjects of which were taken from history, both sacred and profane: his death of Adam has been translated into many other languages; and his Arminius, interspersed with hymns, &c. is an effort of a kind entirely till then unattempted. The French revolution

* A kind of nymphs.

† The forest of Valhal.

‡ Fountain of poetry and wisdom.

excited all his attention, and he was admitted into the number of her citizens, by a decree of the constituent assembly, for which he returned his acknowledgments, in a letter, one of the last he ever wrote. He was seized with apoplexy in the spring of 1802, and died the 13th

of March, 1803, at Hamburg, about a year after his first attack. The principal citizens of the place attended him to his grave, and his death was so far considered a national loss, that a general mourning was ordered for him, as a token of esteem.

THE NEW PATENTS.

Messrs. DESORMEAUX' and HUTCHING'S, of Barking, for Improvements in the making of Wax, Spermaceti, and Tallow Candles. [Dated Oct. 22, 1805.]

INSTEAD of the wick usually made in the manufacture of candles, which consists of a loose cord of cotton, these gentlemen use a wick, in which the threads or yarn are so disposed with each other, as to form a tube or hollow wick, by which means the external surface of the wick is rendered much greater than that of the common one, and various advantages are obtained. These hollow wicks are made either by drawing the threads parallel to each other in sufficient number through holes in a lucet, or other similar implement, and by smearing them, while thus disposed alongside each other, with some glutinous inflammable matter, such as wax, or tallow mixed either with wax or resin, in due proportion, to be ascertained by trial; by which means a flat and manageable wick is formed of any desired width, and may be cut into suitable lengths and used; or the said flat piece may be fabricated by weaving. In the making of candles the flat wicks are applied on a wire, so as to wrap round and over the same, with its length nearly in the longitudinal direction of the wire; and the wick is secured in its place by tying it round the end, or by sliding a perforated small piece of wood or button on the upper end,

and by tying it round at the lower end so as to confine it. Afterwards the wire and wick are covered with wax, spermaceti, or tallow, by dipping the same in the melted material, or by using suitable moulds, in the same manner as is used in the making of common candles. When these candles have become cold and hard, they are hung up singly, each by its wire, from which they are then separated by drawing the same downwards, and the candle is then seen to be longitudinally perforated, either quitethrough, or within a small distance of the bottom, according to the manner in which the process may have been intentionally managed. Candles are also made by applying a suitable length of the tubular wick upon a wire properly fitting the same, which is secured in its place by the means above described.

Mr. A. O. STANSBURY'S of New-York, for Locks and Keys, on a new construction. [Dated May 18, 1805.]

In this invention, security, simplicity, and strength, have been the principal aim, as they appear to comprise all that is valuable in a lock. The principle of strength is that of pinning or nailing two pieces or plates of metal together while their surfaces are held in contact; for it is well known, that if even two boards be fastened together with a single slight nail driven through them, it will require an immense force to separate them by sliding. For secu-

rity, these nails or pins are made of such infinite variety, from their position and number, as to admit of any required number of locks, without having two alike. In addition to this the varieties of position and number are multiplied by every change in the thickness of the moveable plate; and as a farther source of variety, the pins may be cut into unequal parts, by which means they will require to be pressed to different depths from the point of bisection, in order to release the moveable plate. A similar variety is produced by having grooves in the moveable plate, and corresponding raised parts on the fixed plate, so that the extent of changes afforded by a combination of these varieties becomes absolutely incalculable. In order effectually to prevent the opening of the lock by any thing but its own key, the nails or pins may be placed out of sight, and guarded from access by the projecting stud of the lock on which the key turns; and as a security against the taking of an impression of the pins or nails by the insertion of a soft substance or blank key, a number of marks is made on the surface of the moveable plate, exactly similar to those caused by the ends of the pins entering through it. These pins admit likewise of being made of various sizes or diameters, so that some of them may be extremely small; and by this means render it nearly impossible to make a false key, even from the nicest inspection of the real one. Thus the difficulty of ascertaining the number and position of the nails is alone sufficiently great without resorting to any variation of their relative lengths; and the accuracy required to make a key, whose points shall strike on all the pins or nails at once, the precise line of division between the surfaces of the two plates, in perfect contact with each other, is greater than can be readily conceived, and can only be effected by taking the lock to

pieces, and making the moveable plate itself the gauge for the points on the key. The pins or nails entering through the fixed plate are thrown by springs into the moveable plate, and the business of the key is to push them back by corresponding points fixed in it, so as to release and turn the moveable plate without entering the fixed plate; for were this the case, these points on the key would cut as nails from the moveable into the fixed plate, and effectually prevent the release of the bolt. The bolt may be made either separate from the moveable plate, and so moved by a tooth or teeth, or the plate itself may constitute the bolt or fastening. These methods are applicable to locks of every description, as padlocks, door locks, chest and desk locks, &c. &c. Any required number of bolts may be thrown in different directions at the same time by means of their connection with the moving plate; or the plate itself may be made of such a form, as square, triangular, octagonal, &c. as to throw out points in every direction, when turned by the key; it is applicable to bars thrown across doors into staples, &c. and likewise to window fastenings. In door locks, where a catch or latch is required, and which in the ordinary construction is released by turning a knob or handle, this knob or handle is made to be pressed directly forward on one side, and pulled directly back on the other, according to the motion of the door, in order to open. This is effected by means of a chain, or flexible substance turning, and which being pushed or drawn, draws back the catch, or releases the latch, and opens the door by the same motion. This pusher may either have a projecting piece acting upon the catch or catch-bolt as a wedge or inclined plane, or it may draw by means of a chain or flexible substance turning over a roller, or the action may be com-

municated by means of a crank or a wheel, as shewn in the drawings. A spiral or worm spring is used to throw the latch or catch-bolt; but as this acts in a contrary direction to the motion of the pusher, a second spring may be added, to take upon the pusher and return it; this may be placed either in the inside of the lock or within a hollow handle fastened to the door, through which handle the pusher moves. Thus by drawing the handle with the fingers, so as to hold the door while the thumb presses the pusher, the catch or latch is released silently; on the opposite side it is necessary only to press the door with the thumb, while the pusher is drawn back by the fingers to produce the same effect; but in ordinary cases a simple pressure of the pusher, without the assistance of the handle, as just mentioned, is sufficient to enter the room. Instead of the small bolt generally used to fasten the door from within, the catch-bolt is made to answer the purpose by stopping the action of the pusher with a button placed within the lock, and turning round the pusher. This button is connected to a plate, a rim likewise

turning round the pusher in the room, and as the rim is moved it turns a projecting part into a notch in the pusher, or under a pin from it. The catch-bolt likewise is made to increase the strength of the fastening, by causing the key-bolt, usually employed alone as a security, to stop the return of the catch, which is thus incapable of being released until the other bolt be unlocked; thus the two together constitute one large strong fastening.

In order to remove the inconvenience of a projecting box, which is commonly made to receive the bolt and catch of locks placed on a door, and not mortised into it, the bolts are made with an elbow or bend, so as to shoot into the door post from the middle of the door, in the same manner as the bolt of a mortise lock. This mode is also applicable to drawer, desk, and other locks, where it may be used for greater security of fastening by causing the bolt to take farther in; or the bolts may be made straight and let into the door, which will be equally as neat, and stronger than a mortise lock.

PROCEEDINGS OF LEARNED SOCIETIES.

THE class of belles lettres, in the Prussian Royal Academy, has sometime ago offered the following declaration to the notice of the literary world, respecting a question which they have before proposed as the subject of their biennial prize; it is on the *Goths* and *Gothicism*.

At the sitting held for the purpose of awarding the prize, it was found that there were only two essays offered for it, the one in German, with the following motto, *Vestaque Gothorum ut niteat velata recenti flore*; the other in French, with *Imitami certe Gothos, &c.* which last was on the French one in 1802, but not on the present one,

though it is customary and expected that all pieces offered for prizes should be thus designated.

Neither of these pieces being thought satisfactory to the class, it once more proposes the question for 1806, with the prize doubled in value; and hopes that a subject so interesting will not fail eventually to produce a solution, which will leave little to be desired, either by the same authors who have already favoured it with their communications, or by others who feel inclined to undertake it.

The following is the question at full length. "It is proposed to determine the state of the arts of

speech and design amongst the people of the middle ages: it naturally divides itself into three parts."

I. "Have the Northern nations, the Goths, the Vandals, the Longobardi, the Franks, the Burgundians, the Anglo-Saxons, and in a few words, the various nations who finally divided the western empire amongst themselves, brought any thing from their native countries properly their own, and which can be regarded as the foundations of the arts and sciences? Or rather, can it not be proved that the culture of the mind, in all its degrees, commenced amongst them by their communication with the provinces occupied by their ancient Roman inhabitants, either as neighbours in the first instance, or afterwards as their conquerors and masters?"

II. "Is there any ground for attributing a style of language, and in the art of design peculiar to, and only existing amongst, these northern nations? Or rather, are not the traces of these arts to be found amongst them, modifications of the ancient Greek taste transmitted to the Romans, and afterwards produced, after the fall of the Roman empire, by the new political, religious, and moral situations, to which all these countries were compelled to submit?"

III. "And on this last supposition. 1. What are the characteristic marks of the productions of the middle ages, relative to the arts both of speech and design? 2. In what order do they finally historically range themselves? 3. What degree of influence has the culture of the belles lettres in Arabia had on that which was prevalent in the west of Europe? In what manner was the Arabian taste introduced? And what are the distinguishing characters of the works which appeared after the era of its introduction?"

The prize will be, as above said, doubled, and distributed in 1806.

The learned of all countries, ex-

cepting the ordinary members of the academy, are invited to give their opinions on these questions; and the prize will be awarded to the person who has best succeeded in the judgment of the academy.

The essays, written in a legible character, are to be addressed, carriage paid, to the perpetual secretary of the academy; those which have not the good fortune to succeed will not be returned to their authors, but deposited, in their original language, in the archives of the academy; and it is consequently requested, that their authors, if desirous of retaining a copy, will make one before it is transmitted. Those, therefore, who neglect this notice are requested not to take it ill, if they receive no answer on application.

The time fixed for receiving papers is limited to the first of May, 1806, after which period none will be received on any pretence whatever.

The Royal Academy of Sciences at Berlin having, at its sitting on the eighth of August, been dissatisfied with the solutions of its first question, on the law of Mariotte, it was thought proper to let it stand over for the third time to the first of May 1806. The class of natural sciences having received no answer to its second question on the *structure and uses of the lungs*, and an anonymous author having announced his intention to treat on it in an extensive manner, provided time was allowed him to assemble a sufficient quantity of facts and anatomical preparations; it was also agreed that this question should be deferred to the next year. The third question, on "*Inflammation of the Spleen*," was answered in three memoirs; and the prize adjudged to M. Kausch, a physician at Militsch, in Silesia.

The Academy had received seven memoirs on the question proposed by the class of philosophy: "On

analysis, and the *analytic method in philosophy*." That of M. Franche, rector of Husum, obtained the prize. The question proposed last year, by an anonymous writer, "Why did civilization come from the east?" has produced many essays, but they have not yet been examined, the decision of the academy being deferred to another period.

The class of philosophy proposes the following as a prize question for 1807, viz.

"Does there exist an interior immediate perception, and if so, in what does it differ from interior intuition, and from the simple abstraction of the rules of thinking and feeling?" The German paper adds, that a wag declared in full assembly, that this question could only be answered by a Faquir who had consumed fifty years, in contemplating the tip of his nose.

"In what do intuitions differ from the sensations and internal senses?"

"What reference have those actions or situations of the mind with conceptions and ideas?"

After reading the above, Baron Chambrier d'Oleires read a memoir on the abdication of Charles V.

The celebrated chemist Klaproth, afterwards presented an analysis of

the Cinnabars of Japan, Neumarkel in Carniola, and of the mineral mercury of Idria; and the sitting was closed with the reading an excellent memoir on the difference of ancient and modern poetry by professor Ancillon.

The Royal Academy of Sciences at Lisbon held a public sitting on the 27th of May last, which the prince regent honoured with his presence. The duke de Lafoens, the president, opened the business of the day by a discourse appropriate to the occasion, which was much admired for its taste, and the elegance with which it was delivered. The minister of state, the chevalier d'Arango, read a memoir, the object of which was to prove that Camoens was calumniated by Laharpe. M. de Villasboas presented four observations of the occultation of stars of the first magnitude by the moon; M. Villasboas the younger, another on a new kind of lock, to be used on rivers subject to sudden overflowings. The two Ribeiros read memoirs on various parts of the Portuguese history; M. Cabral, on the means of improving the port of Figueira; and M. Pessoa on the adulteration of wines and spirituous liquors.

ADVERSARIA :

Literary, Philosophical, and Miscellaneous.

LITERARY.

A PORTION of the Provincial Glossary, compiled by the late Rev. JONATHAN BOUCHER, the prospectus of which was issued about three years ago, will be published in a few weeks, revised by Sir Frederick Eden. The learned author had completed the work previously to his decease, and was employed in revising it, when that event took place; so that there is, it is to be hoped, little fear of its being lost to the public.

J. HARDY, Esq. has just published Authentic Memoirs of the Life of Lord Nelson, interspersed with anecdotes; to which are added a biographical sketch of Lord Collingwood, and a memoir of the late Captain Duff.

Mr. GOUGH has commenced the publication of the second edition of his Camden's Britannia, in parts, sixteen of which will complete the work. The whole forming four large volumes in folio, illustrated with

maps. It will be dedicated, by permission, to his Majesty.

Mr. MILLER has completed his "Bath, illustrated by a series of engravings," from drawings by Nattes.

The fourth edition of all the Works of Epictetus now extant; consisting of his Discourses, preserved by Arrian, in four books, the Enchiridion, and Fragments: translated from the original Greek, by the late Mrs. CARTER: with an introduction and notes, by the Translator, is in the press.

A Treatise on Practical Navigation and Seamanship, with directions for the management of a ship in all situations; and also a full and accurate description of the English Channel, with distinct and clear directions for its navigation from the Downs westward, and from its entrance to the Downs; the result of actual and laborious surveys during sixty-four years of constant service: by the late WILLIAM NICHOLSON, Esq. Master Attendant of Chatham Yard, Governor of the Chest at Chatham, and author of a Voyage to the East Indies, is in the press, and will shortly appear.

The Rev. GILBERT AUSTIN, A.M. of Woodville, near Dublin, is printing a work on oratory, entitled, "Chironomia; or, a Treatise on Rhetorical Delivery:" comprehending many precepts, both ancient and modern, for the proper regulation of the voice, the countenance, and gesture; together with an investigation of the elements of gesture, and a new method for the notation thereof, illustrated by many figures. It will be accompanied by above 150 figures, is devoted to a general examination of the principles of delivery in public speaking, according to the authorities of the most celebrated writers, ancient and modern, and contains a various collection of notes of both classes. It offers a plan altogether new, but which has been submitted to the test of experience, for

recording in brief and perspicuous writing all the varieties of rhetorical action; whereby the public speaker may preserve and improve his own ideas, and whereby the manner of great orators and of great actors may be handed down to posterity. The work is therefore calculated for the use of all those who are called upon to speak in public; for the senator, the barrister, and the preacher; the principles of the action suited to all, these being minutely investigated and compared. It will also be found useful to the profession of the stage, and particularly so to those engaged in the laborious employment of teaching declamation. It forms one vol. quarto.

Mr. R. MORGAN has in the press Letters on Mythology, addressed to a Lady; in which the histories, characters, and attributes of the principal Divinities and mythological personages of Greece, Rome, Persia, &c. are concisely and accurately delineated; with sketches of the most remarkable customs of ancient nations, descriptions of celebrated temples, &c.

Mr. HAYLEY, the friend and biographer of Cowper, and who had proposed to print a posthumous work of his on Milton, the profits of which were to be devoted to the erection of a monument to their author, has rescinded that intention, and requested the subscribers either to withdraw their names and subscriptions, as far as they may think proper, or to suffer them to remain for the same work to be published in one, not three quarto volumes, as was originally intended. The profits to be applied to the maintenance of an orphan godchild of Cowper.

Mr. CARR, author of the Stranger in France, and Travels round the Baltic, an account of which was given in one of our former numbers, has lately completed a Tour of Ireland; of which he is preparing an account for the press, under the title

of the "Stranger in Ireland." The work will be published in quarto, to bind uniform with the Tour round the Baltic, and illustrated with engravings by Medland, from drawings by himself.

A volume of Remarks on the Husbandry and Internal Commerce of the East Indies, printed at Calcutta, is reprinting in this country, and will shortly make its appearance.

MISS SYDNEY OWENSON, one of the daughters of the protector of Dermody when in Dublin, and one of his intimate companions when he first went to Dublin, likewise author of the "Novice of St. Dominic," &c. is engaged in another work, entitled the "Wild Irish Girl;" which will contain illustrations of the manners of the natives of Ireland.

The volume of essays and letters on important subjects, announced in our last number, is from the pen of Miss JULIANA YONGE, not YOUNG, as is there stated by mistake.

MR. W. HAILS, of Newcastle-upon-Tyne, will publish, during the present month, a small volume of original pieces, entitled "Nugæ Poeticæ." It will contain, besides serio-comic observations on the pursuits of mankind, "An Ode on the destruction of the Egyptian Army of Amenophis the Third—Elegiac Verses on Lord Nelson," &c.

MRS. HUNTER, of Norwich, has a Novel in the press, entitled "Lady Maclairn, or the Victim of Villany."

DR. ARNOLD, of Leicester, is preparing a new and enlarged edition of his work on insanity.

A fourth volume of the "Flowers of Literature, for the year 1805," is in the press.

MR. J. H. PRINCE, of Red-Lions-square, has announced an account of his life, pedestrian excursions, and singular opinions.

A volume of letters from a mother to her daughter, on religious and moral subjects, is in the press.

MR. PLANTA is employed on a new edition of his history of the Swiss confederacy.

A new edition of "A World without Souls," is in the press.

A work from the French of Madame Genlis, entitled "Madame de Maintenon, an Historical Romance," will shortly appear.

MR. SMITH, of the Strand, will shortly publish his new map of the United Kingdom, announced in our work some time ago. It will extend to six large sheets.

A second volume of the Chronological History of Voyages and Discoveries in the South Sea, by Capt. BURNEY, is in great forwardness.

In a few days will be published, "A Letter respectfully addressed to the Most Reverend and Right Reverend the Archbishops and Bishops of the Church of England, on Mr. JOSEPH LANCASTER's plan for the education of the lower order in the community."

A Vindication of the present System of Neutralization, entitled "Neutral Rights asserted and vindicated, in an examination of the British doctrine, which subjects to capture a neutral trade, not open in time of peace," is in the press.

MR. FINLAY, author of Wallace, or the Vale of Elleslie, is preparing a selection of Scottish Historical Ballads, with illustrations, for the press.

The French booksellers, TREUTTEL and WURZ, have announced a collection of original works of Louis XIV. in three octavo volumes. The writer of the letter from which this is extracted, has himself seen, in the National Library, manuscripts of that King, partly written by him, partly dictated and corrected with his own hand; the known integrity of the publishers is a sufficient pledge that they will not countenance imposture.

As a proof of the progress of literature in Russia, it is asserted in the

foreign papers, that in the year 1804, fifteen new journals were printed in that empire, and 145 new works were published at St. Petersburg and Moscow. Amongst the latter were translations into the Russian language of Sterne's *Tristram Shandy*, Rousseau's *Confessions*, and his *Eloisa*, Hufeland's *Art of prolonging Life*, and Barthelemy's *Travels of Anacharsis*.

PHILOSOPHICAL.

Dr. JOSEPH BASONIO, of Milan, has published a description of a Galvanic pile, composed entirely of vegetable matters. He cuts slices of horse-radish and of red beet about two inches in diameter; he then prepared pieces of walnut-wood of equal size. The latter were furnished with raised margins, to contain a small quantity of solution of acidulous tartrate of pot-ash (cream of tartar) in vinegar, in which liquid they had previously been boiled, in order to free them from the resinous principle which the walnut-wood contains. The pile being formed with sixty pairs of these vegetable pieces, the one of horse-radish, the other of beet, separated by the wooden dishes of walnut-tree, into which a small quantity of the above mentioned solution is poured; Galvanic effects are obtained upon a prepared frog, the spinal marrow of which is made to communicate, by means of a leaf of *Cochlearia*, with the base of the pile. In place of the radish and red beet, the author has already substituted disks of other vegetables with equal success. He invites men of science to repeat and vary these experiments, which, he flatters himself, will serve to extend the application of the Galvanic theory to all vegetation.

M. MOHE, an optician at Berlin, is said to have restored the art, which had so long been lost, of indelible painting on glass. According to the German journals, the celebrated

chemist Klaproth has declared that M. Mohe's painting on glass cannot be effaced without destroying the glass.

M. BENZENBERG, professor of physic and astronomy at Dusseldorf, has published an account of twenty-eight experiments made in the coal mines of Schebusch with balls well turned and polished. They were made to fall from a height of 262 French feet. At a medium they produced a deviation of five lines towards the east: the theory gives 4.6 lines. These experiments furnish an additional proof, if any were wanted, of the rotatory motion of the earth. Experiments made at Bologna by M. Guglielmini, gave nearly the same results.

At one of Sir JOSEPH BANKS's late conversazioni, Mr. HAWKER, of Dudbridge, Gloucestershire, exhibited complete drawings, and several of the bones of a large fossil animal, similar to a crocodile, found in a solid stratum of limestone 20 feet thick. It was imbedded 15 feet below the surface of the stratum. The skeleton measures $10\frac{1}{2}$ feet in length, and all the parts are wonderfully perfect. The jaws, which were exhibited, contained the teeth in high preservation, and still covered with the enamel. One of them which was broken had so exactly the fracture of what is called petrified wood, that it would have deceived the most acute mineralogist, and furnishes a strong ground for suspicion that many fossils, generally held to be of vegetable, are of animal origin. In the same stratum of limestone are found many *cornua ammoniac*, mussels, and other shells.

Several persons who were appointed to travel with the Russian embassy to Peking, have returned from Irkuzk, and have arrived at Petersburg. The counsellor of state, Fosse, who accompanied the chamberlain Resanow on the em-

bassy to Japan, has also arrived there from Kamtschatka, in the *Naveschda*, a vessel commanded by Captain Krusensteirn. Chamberlain Resanow set out from thence to Kodiak, and the other possessions of the Russian American Company, according to his instructions, after having dispatched Counsellor Fosse to Petersburg, by the way of Ochozk. Captain Krusensteirn sailed with the rest of the embassy for Canton, their original destination, whence it is expected they will return next August. As far as we learn no accident had befallen the embassy, all the members of which were in good health. The *Naveschda* left Kamtschatka in the middle of June.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The Irish Linen Board, in order to encourage the manufactories of hemp and flax, have offered to double the number of spindles gratis to any person who shall, in the present year, erect any quantity of spindles not less than one hundred, to be put in motion by machinery. As a farther encouragement they propose to accompany this gift with a complete apparatus for slivering, &c. to keep the original and additional spindles at work. They likewise offer, should they find their intentions beneficially seconded, to appropriate a sum of not less than 8000*l.* per annum to the like purpose, for the two succeeding years.—The Linen Board farther offer a premium of two-pence per yard for every yard of sail cloth, canvas, duck, or drilling, not less in value than 1*s.* 4*d.* the yard; and of 1½*d.* per yard for each yard less in value than 1*s.* 4*d.* per yard, but not under 1*s.* the warp and weft whereof shall be spun by spindles so worked, between the 1st day of January 1806, and the first day of January 1809, for the first 500,000 which shall be actually and bona fide sold by the makers thereof in each year.—Likewise for every stone of sound hemp

of Irish growth, well water-rotted and scutched, hackled and dressed fit for spinning, between the first of January 1806, and the first day of January 1807, the sum of three-pence.—For the best constructed and most efficacious machine for breaking and scutching hemp, or flax, better than any hitherto in use in this kingdom, which shall be produced to the trustees before the 1st January 1807, the sum of 100*l.*—And a premium of 3*d.* per stone will be given for all flax which shall be scutched by mill machinery, worked by water, erected or added to any mill after the 1st January 1806, and which shall be so scutched before the 1st January 1807, in the provinces of Leinster, Munster, and Connaught.—The returns to be made to the inspector general, at the Linen Hall, Dublin.

The Jerusalem Wheat, mentioned some time ago in the public prints, has lately been sown in the neighbourhood of Leeds, with great success. One corn, it is stated, has produced several stems, and each ear, when full, from 200 to 250 grains, of an excellent quality. The stem, too, is represented to be strong enough to resist both wind and rain; the grains are thin skinned, and full of flour.

The library of the late Rev. Jonathan Boucher, A.M. F.R.S. author of the *Provincial Glossary*, will, in the beginning of the ensuing month, be brought under the hammer.

COLONIZATION.—The English farmer, who wishes to remove, would probably find Ireland a more profitable resting place than North America. There is much good land uncultivated, and still more ill cultivated for want of skill and capital in the western island. But the most patriotic speculation seems to be the enterprize of tropical agriculture.—Trinidad is still to colonize, and the banks of the Essequibo. The same quantity of labour and capital ap-

plied in the warm countries increases much more rapidly the mass of produce and of wealth, than applied in cold countries. It is much to be wished that some book were drawn up in Jamaica or Demerary, which might be entitled 'The Tropical Planter,' containing plain directions for the culture of maize, cotton, coffee, indigo, sugar, &c. as should facilitate, in new settlements, the transfer of the agricultural arts.—These things travel much too slowly. Lucullus has been immortalized for introducing to Rome the cherry-tree; and shall we reserve no recompence, not even a parsley wreath, for the brows of those men who have the forethought and take the trouble to bring over useful animals and plants.

The following is given in the *Annales des Arts*, as the method of clarifying quills, as practised in Holland:—Plunge them into water heated nearly to boiling, and keep them there till they are soft enough to be compressed, on turning them round and pressing them with the back of a knife-blade. This species of rubbing, as well as the immersions, are to be repeated till the barrel of the quill becomes transparent, and the membrane surrounding its upper part entirely removed. When that is done, it is again softened in the water for the purpose of rendering it cylindrical, which is effected by the finger and thumb; the whole that remains to be done is to dry it in a gentle temperature.

An explosion lately happened in a colliery near Newcastle-under-Lyme, by which eight persons were shockingly burned, of whom one is since dead. It is remarkable, that the men burned were the only men uncovered—a proof that working in flannel would in a great degree secure colliers from the effect of these explosions. If the hint here thrown out be verified by experience, it will certainly be of great importance to

the community at large. It cannot be too widely known; and we trust that some of our leading mine superintendants will give it all the attention it deserves.

Mr. GILPEN, of Heacham, a considerable maltster, lately tried an experiment, founded on an idea contrary to the common one on the subject:—He kiln-dried some barley by a gentle heat, watering it lightly with a watering-pot twice or thrice, six hours intervening, then dried it; after which operation it malted well, every grain sprouting, and no malt could be finer.

The iron-work of the bridge erecting by the Colebrookdale company, for the Bristol dock company, on the Bath road, lately fell with a tremendous crash. The iron-work is broken in pieces; and we are sorry to add, that five men employed were hurt: one dangerously, one considerably, and three in a trifling degree.—Would not this and another circumstance of the kind lead us to believe that the inelasticity of cast-iron is absolutely unfitted for erecting bridges. Few people who have crossed any large stone bridges, but are aware of the vibration which stone will undergo without injury.

Mr. M. GREGSON, of Liverpool, has lately published the result of some interesting investigations relative to the uses of articles consumed by public fires. He collected from the ruins of the warehouses destroyed by the great fire in 1802, a quantity of wheat, burned sugar, rice, flour, and cotton; the sugar he reduced to a fine powder, and made it into a water colour paint; it also answered as a varnish ground, an oil colour, and a printing ink. The burned wheat answered the same purposes; and the fine American flour he made into excellent paste.—Thus, though the articles damaged by the above fire sold for little more than 13,000*l*. Mr. G. expresses his conviction, that had his method been adopted,

a saving of 44,000*l.* might have been made upon the grain alone. The Society of Arts have voted him their gold medal for his observations.

The following is recommended as a desirable method of washing white silk patent lace:—Fold up the piece to the length of about a quarter of a yard, and stitch it up lightly together with a needle and thread; anoint the surface of the piece with a little sweet oil upon the end of a feather, and boil it one hour in strong soap and water. When taken out and dried, it will have a snowy whiteness superior to its original colour.

Since the opening of the Royal Infirmary for diseases of the eye, in Nassau-street, in March 1805, there has been received 1894 patients, of which 1259 have been discharged cured, 60 pronounced incurable, and 575 now remain on the books of the infirmary. Within the period of nine months, among other operations, 76 had been performed for the extraction of the cataract, 69 of which were attended with perfect success.

The Marine Society, since its establishment in 1756, has clothed 34,191 men, and 25,519 boys; and in the quarter ending December

1805, 133 men, and 107 boys; 47 of the latter being apprenticed to the merchants' service. This society has now 60 boys on board of their ship at Deptford, ready and fit for his Majesty's and the merchants' service.

The anniversary of the MEDICAL SOCIETY of LONDON, held at their house in Bolt-court, Fleet-street, was numerously attended; an oration was delivered by Mr. H. Field, on the prevention of diseases. He particularly alluded to the prevalence and alarming increase of pulmonary consumption in this country. In the course of the oration he animadverted, with a just degree of severity on the dreadful effects of the want of cloathing of our fair females, lamenting the fatal complaints that arise, and the consequences that follow, from the present naked fashions.

The two gold medals, annually given by the Chancellor of the University of Cambridge, for the best proficient in classical literature, were adjudged—the first to Mr. Mitchell, B.A. of Pembroke-hall; the other to Mr. Hustler, B.A. of Trinity College. The former gentleman received his education at Christ's-Hospital; another of whose scholars obtained last year the same prize.

FOREIGN LITERARY INTELLIGENCE.

FRANCE.

THE Athenæum of Arts, at its seventy-fifth sitting, on the 28th Vendémiaire, gave an account of several useful inventions which had been offered to their notice. Amongst the memoirs then read particular notice was taken of one by M. MAUNJAC, for the assistance of the sick and wounded, invented by M. DOWJON sen. called the Girded or Girth Frame. M. Chaulaire read one on the grubbing and

draining of plantations, undertaken by M. Donette Richardot, a proprietary cultivator of Langres, both in the department of the Haute-Marne, and in some of the surrounding ones; where, by means the most simple, he has brought large tracts under cultivation, barren from time immemorial. The Athenæum adjudged each of them a medal; the third obtained by Richardot for similar exertions in one or other of the departments.

Madame LAVOISIER has published a small collection of papers left by her late husband; and which he had collected towards a complete edition of his memoirs read at the Academy during twenty years. The title they have received from Madame L. is *Memoires de Chimie*. In order to render his work more complete, he had proposed to intersperse it with memoirs of persons who had adopted his system, and who had made experiments in support thereof.

An intelligent scaven has ascertained the oil of anise-seed to possess anti-poisonous qualities on those who have taken arsenic. This discovery he was first led into from considering its effects on the papillary nerves of the tongue; it is hoped that it may prove serviceable against the effects of other irritating poisons.

On the seventeenth of Vendémiaire last, the Council general of Administrations for civil hospitals at Paris, proceeded in one of the halls of the prefecture of the department, to proclaim the pupils nominated by the voice of the meeting to fill the vacancies in the hospitals.

In order to excite diligence and emulation amongst the pupils, and to recompence their zeal, the council general proceeded to distribute prizes to the most forward amongst them. This mode of rewarding promising genius augurs well for medicine in France; and it would be desirable had we something of the kind in England. It is not unknown that the first medical school in the world is destitute of the power of granting a physician's degree, whilst some of the worst send us up "Fellows of the College" by right, possessed of the power of excluding others, except as a matter of favour.

GERMANY.

M. J. ZAHN has at length completed his edition of the four gospels

of ULPHILAS, well known as one of the most ancient monuments of the German language, its date being the fourteenth century. The present edition has been made with great care; the text having being collated with the copy of the *Codex Argenteus* taken by Ihre at Upsal. Besides a literary and interlineary translation of this last into Latin, it also includes the grammar and glossary of Fulda, the latter revised by REINWALD; critical and explanatory notes at the bottom of the page, an introduction, a life, and a fac-simile of the old Gothic writing: it will form one volume quarto.

HOLLAND.

It would seem, generally speaking, that Dutch literature is at present in a complete state of activity. M. HAUG, author of a brief history of the Dutch theatre, has written a view of the literary productions of Holland during the first three months of 1805. In it he quotes with approbation *Miscellanies and Poetry* of M. BILDENDYCK, and highly commends an imitation of the *Death of Cuthullin*, and the *Battle of Loda*, from Ossian. He is master of many European languages, and has even given translations from the Turkish. M. HAUG next speaks of another poet, P. VAN WINTER, a name well known to Dutch poetry, having already given a translation of Horace, and part of the commencement of the *Aeneid*. The seventeenth volume of a collection of fugitive pieces is enumerated. LOOSJES, the bard of RUYTER, has published a volume of *Moral Tales*, descriptive of the manners of the people. Madam BRINKMAN has given a volume of the same kind; she has also translated the *Homme des Champs*. MEERMAN's hexametrical translation of Klopstock's *Messiah* still continues to appear, five parts having already been published: it is the fourth similar translation of that

celebrated work into Dutch. M. HAUG, in a future disquisition, promises to speak of the drama, and of several historical works.

Holland has to lament the death of two of its poets, P. BODDART and P. PYPERS, known by translations from several French works, &c.

It is not unknown that the Dutch have been busy some years in settling the orthography of their language. This subject was some time ago taken up by the *Society for General Good*, and which has lately called on all others, and on the more eminent literary men, to assist in bringing it about. Both one and the other have in consequence transmitted their orthography to the Society of General Good, which has forwarded them to the Batavian society, which includes M. Vander Palm, agent for national education. The two works forming the basis of their labours were the Dutch Granunar of Weiland, and Siegenbeck's Treatise on Dutch Orthography. This last is ordered for publication by government; and in the mean time, a new edition of Wieland's Etymological Dictionary of the Dutch is in forwardness.

ITALY.

The Emperor and King has nominated the following Italian *Savans* members of the Legion of Honour, viz. Ruffini, Lamberti, Monti, Venturi, Volta, Scarpa, Dandolo, Straticci, Rosa, Canterzani, Palletta, Brunacci, Bonati, Cassiani, Araldi, Saladani, and Oriani; all of whom are members of the Institute. He has also nominated to the same honour, Sola of Bologna, Ceretti of Pavia, and Assalini surgeon to the king. Bonaparte, it seems, is anxious to obtain all the pens of all the literati and scribblers, natives and foreigners, into his own chosen legion; where, like soldiers good

and true, they must, either by ink or blood, sustain, support, and defend his cause, crown, dignity, and disorganisations.

SPAIN.

The Royal Academy of Medicine at Madrid having several vacancies to bestow, an extraordinary sitting was held on the 22d of August 1805, under the presidency of Don Antonio Franseri, physician to the king, &c. when Don Ignazio Ruiz, the secretary, read a memoir, in which, after mentioning the presence of Messrs. Desgenettes and Dumeril (the former it will be recollected refused to prescribe to Bonaparte's sick soldiers in Egypt), he gave an account of their mission into Spain, an analysis of their writings, recapitulated the services they had rendered to science and humanity, and concluded with proposing them as foreign associates of the academy. This proposal being unanimously agreed to, the new members, in returning their thanks, presented in the name of the *Ecole de Medicine* at Paris, one of its most beautiful medals by Dumarest, representing, on one side, the head of Esculapius, on the other, the *Ecole de Medicine*, surrounded with the serpent of Epidaurus.

The professed object of these gentlemen and their colleagues, in their excursion into the south of Spain, was to ascertain the history of the contagious diseases which raged there the year before last. Possibly, too, their employer might think it not unlikely but they might get introduced into Gibraltar, and thus be able to hunt out infection, or produce defection, or transmit much useful information home. Our governor, it seems, was cautious, and sent his physicians to confer with them on neutral ground: he was wise.—“*Timeo Danaos et dona ferentes.*”

THE FINE ARTS.

The Editors flatter themselves that this Article will be found of that Importance to the Professors and Amateurs of the Fine Arts, as to induce them to make the LITERARY MAGAZINE the principal Medium for communicating to the Public a complete Account of the various New Works in Sculpture, Painting, Engraving, &c. so that it may become a complete Repository of Intelligence in that elegant Department.

THE following account of the monument of General DUNDAS, mentioned in our number for November last, lately appeared in one of the morning papers; it is from Mr. Bacon, and of course contains his own explication of the design. It is as follows:—The monument of General Dundas, lately erected by vote of parliament in St. Paul's, not having been fully understood, I beg leave to trouble you with the following explanation, which I hope will render it clear to every one.—It consists of a colossal statue of Britannia in the act of crowning with a wreath of laurel the bust of the General, which is placed on the tomb—Britannia is attended by a figure emblematical of Sensibility, to indicate the general feeling which arose here at the savage treatment that hero's remains received. Sensibility having as yet no established emblem in sculpture, is here represented by a youthful female figure, holding in her hand a sensitive plant. To the right of the last named figure is the Genius of Britain presenting an olive branch, in allusion to the object of her exertions in war, viz. a just and honourable peace. Some military trophies are placed on the tomb, which is enriched by an alto-relievo representation of Britannia in the act of protecting Liberty, who has fled to her for succour from Anarchy, emblemized by a maniac figure with a lighted fire-brand in his hand; and from Hypocrisy here pointed out by a female figure who is holding in her right hand a mask descriptive of a smiling and amiable countenance, with which she is con-

cealing her real features, expressive of the most ferocious and horrid barbarity.

Among the presents made to the British Institution, are two pieces of the late eminent artist, Mr. BANKS, one a colossal figure of Achilles, lamenting the loss of Briseis, presented by Mrs. Banks and the Rev. Edward Forster; the other an alto-relievo, presented by Mr. Alderman Boydell. This institution, which opened with such great promise, has, we are sorry to learn, refused to receive pictures from certain artists, because their names were not amongst those who had permission to exhibit their performances. Till the little man shall place his works boldly beside those of the great man, we augur little of the good to be derived from institutions destined to foster the fine arts. Genius, if it want a sounding name, will thus effectually be prevented from rising out of obscurity. The French are before hand with us in encouraging the efforts of mind. The gallery has now been open for public inspection several weeks.

Messrs. BOYDELL and Co. have appointed the 21st of March for receiving finished studies, in oil, for their intended picture of the death of Lord Nelson.

The valuable collection of paintings belonging to Sir GEO. YONGE, was sold by auction about the middle of March.

The Truchsessian Gallery of Paintings will be sold by auction in three separate portions. The first on the 28th and 29th of March; the second on the 24th, 25th, and 26th of April; and the third on the

22d, 23d, and 24th of May. It is matter of regret that such collections should pass into private hands, seeing that we are entirely destitute of a national gallery.

The Duke of Cumberland has been sitting (standing we presume) for whole length portraits to Sir William Beechey, and to Mr. Williams, of Bath, an artist who has been much in Italy, and who has formed his style upon the best models of that country. The first of these artists represents his Royal Highness in his Parliamentary robes. In the other picture the Duke appears in the uniform of his regiment; and an equerry is seen in the back-ground leading a beautiful horse for his Royal Highness to mount. Both these pictures will do credit to the artists. The picture by Mr. Williams is intended for the city of Dublin.

Mr. KNIGHT has been permitted to dedicate his print of Lord Nelson, from a bust by the Hon. Mrs. DAMER, to the Court of Common Council.

The celebrated whole length portrait of Lord Nelson, and which the hero always kept at Merton, considering it as the one that most resembled him, is now committed to the care of Mr. LONSDALE, the artist, in Store-street, Bedford-square, to whom the privilege of copying it has been granted. He is now employed in making a copy for Liverpool.

The Committee appointed to carry into execution the erection of a monument for Mr. PITT have given notice that they will meet in the Council-chamber, in the Guildhall, on Wednesday the 23d day of April, at one o'clock precisely, to receive models or designs for such monument, with proposals (sealed up) for executing the same: and they also request the respective artists to place some distinguishing mark on their model or design which shall correspond with one to be made on the cover, containing proposals for executing the same.

An engraving of Dr. Moyes and Mr. Nichol has lately been under taken by Mr. J. R. SMITH, from painting of those two gentlemen whilst lately lecturing at Leeds.

The Committee appointed to erect a monument to the memory of Lord NELSON, in the city of Dublin, have called on the artists of the United Kingdoms, to furnish them with hints and estimations whereon to proceed with certainty and success.

Proposals have been issued for publishing by subscription four descriptive prints, in colours, of the ceremonies which took place previous to the funeral of Lord NELSON. The drawings taken by PUJIN, to be acquainted by MERIGOT.

Messrs. BOYDELL and Co. propose publishing in April a portrait of the late Mr. PITT, engraved by Earlom from a painting by Gainsborough, now in the possession of Sir Brook Watson, bart. It will be the same size as one of Lord Nelson, which they will shortly publish.

Mr. ACKERMAN, ever ready to gratify the public curiosity, has added a print in colours, containing a correct representation of the banners, banner-rolls, trophies, &c. placed around the coffin of Lord Nelson in St. Paul's cathedral: he proposes to distribute this print gratis to the subscribers to his emblematical monument of his Lordship.

The supplementary number of BOYDELL's Shakspeare has lately made its appearance, and completes the work; it contains the following scenes from their respective plays, viz. 1. A Midsummer Night's Dream, painted by Mr. Fuseli, R.A. engraved by Ryder.—2. Henry the Eighth, The Christening of Queen Elizabeth, painted by the Rev. Mr. Peters, R.A. engraved by Collyer.—3. Cymbeline, Imogen entering the Cave, painted by Mr. Westall, R.A. engraved by Gauguain.—4. Othello, Desdemona in Bed, painted by Mr. Boydell, engraved by Leney.—5. Shakspeare nursed by Tragedy and

Comedy, painted by Romney, engraved by B. Smith. Besides the above Shakspeare subjects, it contains a whole-length portrait of his Majesty, as a frontispiece to the first volume of the large prints, painted by Sir W. Beechey, engraved by B. Smith—a whole-length portrait of her Majesty, as a frontispiece to the second vol. of the large prints, painted also by Sir W. Beechey, engraved by Rider—and the title-pages to both the volumes, ornamented with vignettes, from designs in basso-relievo by the Hon. Mrs. Damer, engraved by Le-ney and Hillyer.

The Medal which the proprietors of this elegant work intend to present to their subscribers, is also finished at the mint of Mr. Bolton, at Birmingham, and will be put in course of delivery as soon as the name of each subscriber shall be engraven on it; and that this may be done with accuracy, they request every subscriber to sign his name, with his own hand, on sheets of vellum, which will be presented to him for that purpose; because, until this is done, the medal cannot be completed.

POETRY, ORIGINAL AND SELECTED.

ON A SWALLOW

*That took refuge in the ward-room of H.M.S.
Captain, off Brest, Nov. 10, 1805.*

SAY, hapless bird, what distant shore
Thy wand'ring wings would fain explore?

Or why fair Albion's peaceful isle,
Where every blessing deigns to smile,
Can hold no lure to tempt thy stay,
And bask in Sol's resplendent ray?

Thy walls of mud, on yonder dome,
Where peaceful smil'd the swallow's home,
No notes of cheering joy rehearse;
No children's sweet responsive verse:
Alas! they wail the parent fled,
And wait, forlorn, their daily bread.

Perhaps some bird, with rude essay,
Has forced thee from thy home away;
Some vile intruder, who ne'er knew
The joys that kindred love pursue,
Too indolent to build his nest,
Usurps thy downy bed of rest.

Like Noah's dove, in ancient ark,
Thou liv'st within a hallowed bark;
For sacred are Britannia's walls,
That guard her shores from daring Gauls:
And here thy wand'ring feet may stay,
And hop secure the live-long day.

Perhaps a bird portending bliss—
Omen of Fame!—thou enter'st this:
Arrested by keen hunger's rage,
Here seek thy mis'ries to assuage:
Whene'er thou pleas't, unharmed, retreat,
For thou'rt no prisoner in the fleet.

J. H. G. *Assist. Surg. H.M.S. Captain.*
LIT. MAG. VOL. II.

THE MUFFLED DRUM.

By John Mayne.

Ah me! how sorrowful and slow,
With arms revers'd, the Soldiers come—
Dirge sounding trumpets, full of woe,
And, sad to hear, the Muffled Drum!

Advancing to the House of Pray',
Still sadder flows the dolesome strain;
Ev'n industry forgets her care,
And joins the melancholy train!

O! after all the toils of war,
How blest the brave Man lays him down!
His bier is a triumphal car—
His grave is glory and renown!

What tho' nor friends nor kindred dear,
To grace his obsequies, attend?
His comrades are his brothers here,
And every hero is his friend!

See Love and Truth, all woe-begone,
And beauty, drooping in the crowd—
Their thoughts intent on him alone
Who sleeps for ever in his shroud!

Again, the trumpet slowly sounds
The Soldier's last funeral hymn—
Again the Muffled Drum rebounds,
And ev'ry eye with grief is dim!

The gen'rous steed, which late he rode,
Seems, too, its Master to deplore;
And follows to his last abode
The Warrior—who returns no more!

For him, far hence, a Mother sighs,
And fancies comforts yet to come!
He'll never bless her longing eyes—
She'll only hear the Muffled Drum!

LINES

*Addressed to a Lock of Hair which belonged
to an accomplished and very beautiful young
Lady, who some years ago died of a decline.*

Dear relic of an angel fled
To realms of ceaseless bliss :
Thou speakest true--my Kath'rine's dead,
And flown a world like this.

A thousand scenes of pleasures o'er
Thy presence fills my mind ;
Thou tell'st me Kath'rine, tho' no more,
Was lovely once and kind.

Thou whisper'st that th' angelic face,
On which thou sportive play'd,
Had every charm--had every grace
That nature e'er display'd.

Thou call'st to mind the 'witching smile,
The air that won my heart ;
Her musick voice, devoid of guile ;
Her looks devoid of art.

Thou tell'st me, when the Heav'nly Powers
Adjudg'd my Kath'rine's death,
That all my joys--my halcyon hours--
Fled with her parting breath.

TO A KISS.

Humid seal of soft affections,
Tenderest pledge of future bliss,
Dearest tie of young connections,
Love's first snow-drop, virgin kiss !

Speaking silence ! dumb confession !
Passion's birth, and infant play !
Dove like fondness, chaste concession,
Glowing dawn of brighter day.

Sorrowing joy ! adieu's last action,
When lingering lips no more must join :
What words can ever speak affection
So thrilling, so sincere as thine.

Thee the fond youth, untaught and simple,
Nor on the naked breast can find,
Nor yet within the cheek's small dimple,
Sole offspring thou of lips conjoin'd.

Then haste thee to thy dewy mansion,
With Hebe spend thy laughing day ;
Dwell in her rubied lips' expansion,
Bask in her eye's propitious ray.

ON VISITING A SCENE IN
ARGYLESHPHIRE.

By T. CAMPBELL, *Author of the Pleasures
of Hope.*

At the silence of twilight's contemplative
hour,
I have mus'd in a sorrowful mood
On the wind-shaken weeds that embosom
the bow'r,
Where the home of my forefathers stood.
All ruin'd and wild is their roofless abode,
And lonely the dark raven's sheltering
tree,
And travell'd by few is the grass-cover'd
road,
Where the hunter of deer, and the warrior
trod,
To his hills that encircle the sea.

Yet wandering, I found, on my ruinous walk,
By the dial stone, aged and green,
One rose of the wilderness left on its stalk,
To mark where a garden had been :
Like a brotherless hermit, the last of its
race,
All wild in the silence of nature, it drew
From each wandering sunbeam a lonely
embrace ;
For the night-weed and thorn overshadow'd
the place
Where the flow'r of my forefathers grew.

Sweet bud of the wilderness ! emblem of all
That survives in this desolate heart !
The fabric of bliss to its centre may fall,
But PATIENCE shall never depart--
Tho' the wilds of enchantment, all vernal
and bright
In the days of delusion by fancy combin'd
With the vanishing phantoms of love and
delight,
Abandon my soul like a dream of the night,
And leave but a desert behind.

Be hush'd, my dark spirit ! for Wisdom
condemns,
When the faint and the feeble deplore ;
Be strong as the rock of the ocean that stems
A thousand wild waves on the shore--
Thro' the perils of Chance, and the scowl
of Disdain,
May thy front be unalter'd, thy courage
elate ;
Ah, even the name I have worship'd in vain,
Shall awake not the sigh of remembrance
again !
To BEAR--is to conquer our fate !

LIST OF PUBLICATIONS IN MARCH.

As the List of Books, given in the LITERARY MAGAZINE, is the MOST COMPLETE OF ANY PUBLISHED, and that of Prints, Maps, Charts, and Music, the ONLY ONE OF THE KIND printed in any Periodical Publication, the Editor requests that Authors, Publishers, and Artists, will continue to transmit the Titles of their Works, post-paid; and respectfully informs them, that they shall always meet with a ready insertion, and WITHOUT any EXPENCE.

AGRICULTURE.

GEOPONIKA; Agricultural Pursuits. Translated from the Greek. By the Rev. T. Owen, M.A. of Queen's College, Oxford, and Rector of Upton Scudamore, Wilts. 2 vols. 8vo. 15s. boards.

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Observations on English Architecture, Military, Ecclesiastical, and Civil, compared with similar buildings on the Continent; including a critical itinerary of Oxford and Cambridge; also, historical notices of stained glass, ornamental gardening, &c. with chronological tables, and dimensions of cathedral and conventual churches. By the Rev. James Dalway, M.B. F.S.A. Royal 8vo. 12s. boards.

BIOGRAPHY.

Authentic Memoirs of the Life of Horatio Lord Viscount Nelson; containing the most prominent traits in the character of that illustrious Hero, from his earliest years: with the account of his glorious but ever-to-be-lamented death; and the last honours paid to his revered remains by a grateful country, for which he nobly fought, conquered, and died: interspersed with anecdotes, faithfully drawn up from authentic documents. By J. Hardy, Esq. To which are added, a biographical sketch of the life of his gallant successor Admiral Lord Collingwood, and a memoir of the late Captain James Duff, of the Mars. Embellished with elegant copper-plate engravings of his lordship's arms, and the grand funeral car. 1s. 6d.

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PROVINCIAL OCCURRENCES AND IMPROVEMENTS.

The Editors solicit the assistance of their Correspondents towards rendering this article not only a complete, but a useful department of the LITERARY MAGAZINE. Authenticated accounts of Improvements in the face or circumstances of every district of the United Kingdom, will be thankfully received, and duly noticed.

KENT.

A SPECIAL Jury was lately summoned at the Old Castle, Canterbury, to decide, by verdict, the valuation of certain estates, which will be required in the new street, now about to be made, from High-street to Palace-street. On this occasion, Messrs. Gurney and Abbott, two eminent counsel, from London, were engaged by the contending parties, viz. the Corporation of Canterbury *versus* the Proprietors of the several Estates.—The business was opened by Sir Edward Knatchbull, Bart. who presided as chairman; after which the counsel proceeded to examine the witnesses, whose testimonies tended to elucidate the real value of the ground, &c. verdicts were given accordingly. In these cases the jurymen, who are sworn, receive 10s. 6d. and those who are not sworn, 5s. amounting to 131. 11s. which they generously presented to the Kent and Canterbury Hospital.

NORFOLK.

At the General Meeting of the Norfolk Agricultural Society, held at Lynn, on the 19th of February 1806, besides other business, the following specimens of different *Brassica* were exhibited, and much approved as spring-feed for cattle, viz. the *Brassica polymorpha* (Siberian Turnip), cultivated by Mr. M. A. Macfarlean, and sent from Hartlepool by a collier. One of these weighed, without the leaves and root, 11½lb. Mr. Macfarlean is now publishing the history of this plant, which seems destined, by its hardness and natural appearance, to supply the desideratum of vegetable food for cattle in the spring, and upon heavy lands, in some measure if not altogether, to take place of the turnip.

The *Brassica gongylodes* (a Turnip Cabbage) was also shown.—This plant contains excellent food, and is superior to the Swedish turnip, in nutrition and exuberance, upon heavy soils; but it gives symptoms of running prematurely to seed.

Mr. Nichols, of Wood-house, near

Wisbeach, sent specimens of a turnip-cabbage, which appeared to be a *Brassica napobrassica*; but this tribe of plants is so confused, by reason of the difficulty of keeping them distinct at the time of their blossoming, that almost yearly new varieties arise. One of these weighed, without the leaves and root, 8½lb.—This is a most excellent plant for spring-food; Mr. Nichols, at the latter end of March and beginning of April 1803, fed 447 sheep-hoggits upon two acres of this plant, and they lasted 17 days.

NORTHUMBERLAND.

The Annual Show of Cheviot Rams at Camphouse, this season, was attended as usual by a considerable number of gentlemen and farmers from both sides of the border. The improvements of this valuable breed of sheep, both in carcase and wool, since the establishment of this Society, becomes more apparent every show; affording a striking and instructive proof of the beneficial effects of selecting stock, and good pastures in rearing them. A beautiful two-year old wether, the property of Mr. Robson, of Belford, was killed at the show, which proved that this breed was as capable as any of being reared to advantage. The company were also highly gratified by the exhibition of a valuable Ryeland ram, the property of Lord Somerville; as also two gimmers, the produce of Cheviot ewes and the above ram, bred by his Lordship on his estate in that neighbourhood. Their symmetry and beauty was much admired, and the cross appears more likely to improve the wool of the Cheviot sheep than any other hitherto introduced. Mr. Blackie showed some fine Devonshire cattle of his own rearing, a breed which he has had the merit of introducing into our neighbourhood, and which appear perfectly adapted to the climate, and to merit the attention of the spirited farmer.

Some workmen, at a place called Redchester, in the county of Northumberland, in opening a drain, discovered a small brass box of a particular shape;

on opening it, they found two coins, upon one of which was the following inscription:—

“C. Julius Anicet •
“Soli divino suscepto voto
“Animo lubens D. D.”

- There is something here which cannot be made out.

These coins are in the possession of Mr. Robinson, of Morpeth.

YORKSHIRE.

Application is intended to be made to Parliament, the present session, for obtaining an Act for dividing, inclosing, embanking, draining, and improving the fields, pastures, commons, and waste grounds, in the township and parish of Skelbroke, in the West Riding of the county of York, and for commuting for the tithes in the said township and parish.

Application is also intended to be made to Parliament, in the present session, for obtaining an Act for dividing, inclosing, embanking, draining, and improving the open common fields, ings, meadows, pastures, commons, and waste grounds, in the parish of Kirk Smeaton, in the West Riding of the county of York; and also for exonerating all the lands and estates, in the said parish, from the payment of tithes, and allowing to the owners a compensation in lieu thereof.

Application is likewise intended to be made to parliament, the present session, for obtaining an Act for the more effectually improving the drains, banks, cloughs, outlets, watercourses, and works of drainage; and also for making new works for that purpose, over certain low lands situated in and adjacent to the Level of Hatfield Chase, in the parishes of Hatfield, Thorne, Fishlake, Sykehouse, Snaith, Rawcliffe, and Adlingfleet, in the county of York; and in Belton, Epworth, Haxey, Owston, and Crowle, in the county of Lincoln; and in Misson and Finningley, in the county of Nottingham; and for incorporating the participants and land owners within the said Level, into a body corporate; for empowering them to raise money upon their respective estates in the said Level, by taxation as occasion may require, for altering, improving, and supporting the above works; and for appointing officers and servants for executing the works, independent of the controul of the commissioners of sewers for the Level of Hatfield Chase and parts adjacent, in the

said counties; and also, for altering an Act of Parliament, passed in the 33d year of the reign of his present Majesty, for making a navigable Canal from the river Dunn, in the county of York, to the river Trent, near Keadby, in the county of Lincoln, so far only as relates to the two soak drains on the sides of the canal, and for obtaining further powers for the more effectual improvement of the said soak drainages, and for their being kept in sufficient repair. We are glad to see the efforts of the proprietors and participants in this extensive tract of swampy ground; and are led to hope that smiling corn fields will eventually be found where the benighted traveller must at present inevitably perish.

The contractors for the excavation of the new dock at Hull, commenced their operations about the beginning of December. Instead of wheeling the excavated earth in wheel-barrows, as has hitherto been the practice in undertakings of a similar nature, a number of small waggons are provided for that purpose, which are drawn by horses on iron railways laid in various directions from the dock to the several places where the earth is intended to be deposited. By these means the labour will be considerably facilitated, and we have no doubt, from the spirited exertions of the dock company in forwarding the other parts of the work, that the whole will be completed much earlier than, from its magnitude, was at first expected. The accommodation which the dock, in its finished state, will afford to the ships that frequent that port, in addition to the facility of conveying the imported raw materials to the interior parts of the country, and returning the same in a manufactured state for exportation, cannot fail, in a short period, to place that flourishing and daily-improving town still higher in the scale of commercial consequence.

The Lieutenantcy of the county of York have determined on reducing the number of attendants on the different beacons within that county. An officer and three privates have hitherto constituted the establishment at each post; the whole expence of which was 204l. 15s. per ann. for every beacon; instead of which, one careful married soldier is to be substituted, whereby an immense saving will accrue to government, and the country at large.

OBITUARY.

BERKS.

At Reading, aged 90, Mr. R. Fogg.

BUCKS.

Feb. 16. At Penn-House, aged 31, William Gill, Esq. late captain in his Majesty's Horse Guards, first equerry to his R. H. the Duke of Sussex, and son-in-law of the Earl of Wigtoun.

CUMBERLAND.

Lately, at Melmerby, aged 84, Mr. John Slee, father of the Rev. Mr. Slee, of the same place. Mr. Slee was possessed of a most intrepid mind, and tho' his exploits will not, perhaps, be recorded in the page of history, yet, in his native place, they have been long looked upon with more admiration, than the achievements of these in more exalted spheres. In the rebellion of 1745, our hero greatly distinguished himself. Being at that period one of the Trainbands for the county, then lying at Carlisle, he volunteered to reconnoitre the rebels, who were approaching Carlisle; having discovered their advanced party below Longtown, he was the person who took Quarter-master Brand, and brought him prisoner to Carlisle. After the city had surrendered to the enemy the Trainbands were escorted by the rebels to Low-Hasket, where Mr. Slee proposed to his companions, unarmed, to fall upon the rebels, and take them prisoners: which proposition, however, they would not agree to. He therefore made his escape to Penrith, where he remained until the return of the rebels; and the morning after the action on Clifton-Moor, he, with a party of thirteen, agreed to go and view the scene of action. On their way thither they discovered three of the rebels wandering in the fields, whom they resolved to take; but on a nearer approach their courage failed them; in the mean time the enemy had fled. Mr. Slee immediately pursued them alone, with no other arms than an old sword. The rebels seeing whom they had to contend with, made a stand, and all of them snapped their pieces at him.—Wonderful to relate! They all missed fire. Mr. Slee still advancing, rushed in amongst them, made them all prisoners, and brought them to the Moot-hall at Penrith. But Mr. Slee's generosity was equal to his courage; he promised to protect them with his life; and actually

fought three battles in their defence. The fame of this circumstance soon reached the ears of the brave Duke of Cumberland, who sent for him, and presented him with an appointment in the Duke of Montague's Troopers (a very valuable situation at that time) where he continued till the regiment was disbanded. While this corps was lying at York, the subject of our narrative did duty over the rebel prisoners there. Amongst them was one of the men whom he took prisoner; and who was remarkable for always crying out, when he saw our hero, "Oh! mon, if it had na been for you, I'd no' been here."

DERBYSHIRE.

At Romely, Dr. Thomas Gishorne, senior fellow of St. John's college, Cambridge, and physician to the king; a fellow, and for some years president, of the College of Physicians. He was B.A. 1747, M.A. 1751, and M.D. 1758.

DEVONSHIRE.

Feb. 19. At Sidmouth, Thomas Phillips, Esq. of Newport-House, Cornwall, lieutenant-colonel commandant of the Launceston and Newport Volunteers, and in the commission of the peace for Cornwall and Devon.

March 4. — Bagwell, Esq. lieutenant-colonel of the 6th regiment of dragoon guards. He was riding on a party of pleasure with some officers, on the road near Exeter, when his horse suddenly took fright, and after galloping off with great fury, threw his rider with such force, that his skull was fractured, and he was killed on the spot. He was in the prime of life, and universally beloved and esteemed by the whole regiment, as well as by all who knew him. He was the son of John Bagwell, Esq. M.P. for the county of Tipperary, and brother of the representative for Clannell in Ireland.

At Exeter, Lieut.-Colonel Clutton, of the Worcestershire militia, a gentleman much respected as an officer, and sincerely lamented by his family and acquaintance. His remains were interred in St. Peter's cathedral with military honours, attended by the different corps stationed in that city.

GLOUCESTERSHIRE.

At Lower-Easton, near Bristol, the Rev. Christopher Haynes, rector of Siston and Mangotsfield, and one of the domestic chaplains to the Duke of Beaufort.

HAMPSHIRE.

At Winchester, aged 91, Capt. Hall, of the army. He was surgeon's mate of the Centurion, and went round the world with Lord Anson, in the year 1740, when the Manilla galleon *Nostra Signora de Caladonga* was captured. She was the richest prize ever taken, having near a million and a half of dollars on board, and was larger and of more force than the Centurion. Mr. Hall came home surgeon in her. It was after this voyage, which lasted three years and nine months, that Lord Anson, when he landed in England, fell on his knees, and offered an ejaculatory prayer to HIM who had preserved him from such imminent dangers.

LONDON.

Feb. 18. At Brompton, Charles Graham, Esq. of Fenchurch-Buildings.

At her father's house in Piccadilly, aged 29, Lady Louisa Fitzroy, third daughter of the Duke of Grafton.

At Stoke-Newington, aged 75, Mrs. Brice, relict of the late E. Brice, Esq. of Bath, and daughter of the late Mr. Jos. Pote, bookseller, Eton.

Feb. 21. At his house in the Adelphi, aged 77, John Cator, Esq.

Feb. 24. At his house in Hertford-street, May-fair, aged 87, the Right Hon. Edmund Sexton Pery, Lord Viscount Pery, of the kingdom of Ireland. His lordship was born April 3, 1719, and married, first, Martha, youngest daughter of John Martin, Esq. who died without issue. He married, secondly, Oct. 27, 1762, Elizabeth, sister of Thomas Viscount de Vesey, and has left issue Diana Jane, born October 27, 1764, married Thomas, eldest son of Viscount Northland; and Frances, married Jan. 8, 1789, to Nicholas Calvert, Esq. Lord Pery was born at Limerick, of an ancient family; and applying himself to the practice of the law, soon arrived at the head of his profession, a situation which he maintained till he was called to the chair of the House of Commons, in the year 1771. The dignity with which he filled that important situation for many years, his profound knowledge of the Constitution, his temper, his firmness, the mildness of his deportment, his urbanity, his independent spirit, and, above all, his scrupulous impartiality, are remembered with gratitude and admiration. For a legislator and a statesman, in which ca-

pacities he also eminently distinguished himself, he was peculiarly qualified by prompt sagacity, enlarged views, unwearied industry, and extensive and well arranged information. His prosperity he owed not to any efforts to promote his own interest, but to his well earned reputation alone; and his happiness was derived not from the enjoyment of what are usually called pleasures of life, but from the love and reverence which he saw depicted on every countenance which approached him, and from the consciousness that he had merited the esteem and gratitude of his contemporaries. On his quitting the chair of the House of Commons, in the year 1785, he was raised to the peerage, and a pension of 3000l. was at the same time, by the unanimous desire of the House, and without any solicitation on his part, settled upon him for life.

March 6. In Great George-street, Haviland Le Mesurier, Esq. late commissary to the army in Egypt. He lately published a small tract on the abuses existing in the commissariat.

Feb. 22. at the house of Mr. Bonomi, in Titchfield-street, James Barry, Esq. late professor of painting in the Royal Academy.

Mr. Barry was born in the city of Cork, in Ireland, and received there all the aid to future excellence that is given by a regular and classical education; but it is well known that Cork is no school of painting, nor of any of the fine arts; yet on that spot, and unassisted by any direct instructions, in his 19th year, he painted a picture, the fate of which appears more probable to embellish a romance, than to be, as it really is, the ornament of a true history. In the legendary tales of Ireland he found one called "The Baptism or Conversion of the King of Cashel," which he embodied on canvas, and having put the finishing touches to the picture, proceeded to Dublin, with his friend Mr. Cornelius Mahony, to exhibit it. In that capital there was a society similar to that in the Adelphi, London, for the encouragement of arts, manufactures, and commerce. Mr. Barry arrived on the eve of an exhibition of pictures at this society, and going to their room, without even a letter of recommendation, he at once obtained his request to have his picture placed on the wall. By its side were hung two his-

torical paintings of men of the highest reputation in the country, one of whom had long studied in the schools of Italy. Whatever Mr. Barry's hopes had been, they fell far short of his exultation when he viewed his picture on the wall, and then looked at its rivals. He predicted success to his enterprise, and withdrew to his inn, with feelings that compensated for years of painful toil. This painting no longer remains to be evidence for itself; but the subsequent part of its history may be allowed to speak in its behalf. The Dublin society voted Mr. Barry *20*l.** although no premium for painting had been that year offered.—Three eminent members of the House of Commons of Ireland bought the picture shortly after, and presented it to the House as an honour to the country; and it was unfortunately consumed by the fire that some years afterwards destroyed the parliament house in Dublin.

A few days after the exhibition of the picture, two gentlemen called at Mr. Barry's apartments, one of them introducing himself by putting a letter into his hands. The letter was written by Dr. Sleigh, a man of amiable character, and the person to whom it was addressed, and who then stood before Mr. Barry, was no other than the celebrated Edmund Burke, who from this time commenced an intimate acquaintance with our painter. Mr. Burke was then in Ireland, under the patronage of the late Duke of Northumberland. He saw the necessity of Mr. Barry's proceeding to London, and thence to Italy; and he already meditated the accomplishment of both objects. Mr. Barry was himself eager to be in London; but he curbed his impatience till the superfluity of his income would be able to furnish his expenses. He saved a fund for his journey from the scanty produce of making copies from supposed originals of Guido, Vandyke, and other masters for ignorant employers. Having arrived in London with Mr. Richard Burke (brother of Edmund), Mr. Barry was soon made known to Sir Joshua Reynolds, Dr. Johnson, Athenian Stuart, Dr. Goldsmith, and other eminent men. Mr. Stuart gave him employment which he readily engaged in.

The schools of Italy were still to be visited. Mr. Burke had not forgotten them; and when he came into administration with the Marquis of Rocking-

ham, he sent for Mr. Barry, and said to him, "Go to Rome, and regard me as your banker." In consequence of this generous offer Mr. Barry went to Italy, in which country were to be found the most perfect, sensible, mediums of that beauty, the object and prize of all his labours. The opinions of the President Montesquieu, the Abbé du Bos, and the Abbé Winkelman, respecting the influence of food and climate on the imagination and taste of a people, having attracted the notice of Mr. Barry, he did not fail to detect the shallow mistake; and for this purpose he investigated the course of the arts wherever they had flourished. Thus prepared for success, he wrote an answer to those opinions, in an inestimable book, intitled, "An Inquiry into the real and Imaginary Obstructions to the Acquisition of the Arts in England." It was published in 1775, soon after the author's return from Italy. It would be a desertion of the just praises of the "Inquiry," to speak of it only as an able exposition of mistakes relative to obstructions to the arts in England. It analyzes the true causes of the humble state of the arts in this country; it develops the real sources of excellence in the arts, as they are found in the manners of a people; in a word, his publication affords a lesson on that most comprehensive subject, which will be ever read by persons of taste with admiration for its various knowledge, with pleasure for its fine illustrations, and with gratitude for its importance to all that is refined in morals as well as in arts.

Two years after Mr. Barry's return from Italy, he was elected a Royal Academician; and in 1786, was promoted to be Professor of Painting to the Royal Academy. Having failed in a project he had concerted for forming a gallery of the old masters, for the use of the pupils of the academy, he addressed a letter to the Dilettanti Society, urging to that illustrious body the necessity of such a gallery, and to recommend the beginning of so great, so honourable a work to the society; but in this he also failed. Mr. Barry, however, cultivated and gained the goodwill of the Society for the Encouragement of Arts, Manufactures, and Commerce, thereby inducing them to be the associates of his enterprise, and the immortal sharers of his triumph. That society had the discern-

ment to engage Mr. Barry to decorate their great room with paintings: and there his noble pictures are, to exempt him and them from the national reproach, as long as England patronizes a false and disgraceful taste.

We have now arrived at a period in the history of this artist which, in the opinion of his friends, may be estimated as one of the greatest glories of his life: in March 1799, a body of charges, together with personal information in support of them, were received by the Council of the Royal Academy against the Professor of Painting, relative to his academical conduct; and it was resolved by the council, "that the charges and information were sufficiently important to be laid before the whole body of academicians, to be examined, and if they coincided in opinion, the heads of those charges then to be communicated to the Professor of Painting." And, by order of the council, a letter was written to Mr. Barry, to inform him of the same. At a subsequent meeting of the academy on this business, Mr. Barry demanded that he should be furnished with a copy of the report made by the committee to whom the charges had been referred, which he pledged himself to prove to be made up of mis-statements and falsehoods, which might be easily dissipated; but this demand, so consonant with the principles of sound justice, was pertinaciously refused. Mr. Barry having withdrawn from the room, the academy, by vote, removed him from the office of professor of painting; and, by a second vote, they expelled him from the Royal Academy. These proceedings having been formally laid before the King, his Majesty was pleased to approve them, and struck out Mr. Barry's name from the roll of academicians.

Mr. Barry painted two picture which are well known to the public, as well as those at the Adelphi—Jupiter and Juno, engraved by Mr. Smith; and Venus rising from the sea, engraved by Valentine Green in mezzo-tinto, and by Facius in the dotted manner. He also engraved, in a bold and vigorous style, a set of prints from his series of paintings at the Adelphi. Mr. Barry had some foibles, which have been held up to the public; but his taste, his abilities, his independence of mind, were his great claims; they came in contact with the ignorance

and the time-serving of his powerful enemies; and when they thought they had finally overwhelmed him, he rose superior to them all. His remains were removed to the great room of the Society of Arts in the Adelphi, where they lay in state, previously to being interred in St. Paul's Cathedral; which took place on the 13th of March. The body was conveyed in a hearse and four, with black plumes, followed by twelve mourning coaches, and six noblemen's and gentlemen's carriages closed the procession. —He was interred next to the late Sir Joshua Reynolds.

At Brook-green, Hammer-smith, aged 85, Thomas Best, Esq.

Wm. Donaldson, Esq. partner in the house of Child and Co. Temple-bar.

NORFOLK.

At Norwich, aged 84, Thos. Troughton, Esq. many years one of the Nominees of the Common Council for the great Northern Ward, and a member of the corps of artillery raised in Norwich for internal defence, during the rebellion in 1745.

NORTHUMBERLAND.

At Warkworth, Mrs. Bates, relict of the Rev. Dr. Bates, Rector of Whalton, and sister of John Clutterbuck, Esq. of Warkworth. She was reading the Morning Service to a sister who was very ill, herself apparently in perfect health, when she dropped down and instantly expired.

At Berwick-upon-Tweed, Benjamin Smith, Esq. formerly of Bognor Park, Sussex, and husband of Mrs. Charlotte Smith, the authoress of many celebrated works. He was the son of — Smith, Esq. an eminent West-India merchant, and a Director of the East-India Company. In 1782, Mr. Smith served the office of sheriff for the county of Southampton. Mr. S.'s affairs becoming considerably embarrassed, he retired to the continent, and remained there several years.

NOTTINGHAMSHIRE.

Feb. 17. at Southwell, the Rev. F. H. Hume, M.A. Prebendary of the collegiate church of Southwell, and Rector of Carlton and Worsop.

SCOTLAND.

Feb. 10. at Forres, Sir A. C. Gordon, Bart. of Altyre and Gordonstown.

At Edinburgh, Capt. Lindsay, of the Aberdeenshire militia.

AGRICULTURAL REPORT,

For a Fertile District in the East Riding of the Country of York. [March 20.]

The information contained in this article may be depended on as the result of the observations of a practical and intelligent Farmer resident in the District. We therefore solicit the attention of our readers to it, more particularly as we apprehend that the remarks contained therein will, generally speaking, apply to most other flat, clayey, and fertile soils, not bordering too near on the sea.

I HAD hoped, ere this time, to have announced the completion of our BEAN seed-time; but a heavy fall of snow, just at our commencement, has effectually put a stop to it for the present. It has indeed gone away gradually, and without running or flooding the soil; but if the present damp atmosphere continue, it will take at least ten days or a fortnight to bring it into a state proper to receive the seed. However few, even apparent, ills come unattended with advantage,—the late ploughed stiff clays would have been past working without the assistance of moisture or frost; to such therefore the snow has undoubtedly come seasonably enough. Its fall was in the critical moment, as a few days more would have found the major part of the seed in the ground. How far we may augur its baneful or beneficial effects on the succeeding crop, I know not; but late-sown beans are rarely good.

The YOUNG WHEATS look unfavourably, being clapped as it were to the ground by the snow; and not having, as yet, been subjected to winds sufficient to raise them, and dry the soil. Hardy as it is, the continued succession of wet weather, the winter throughout, has made the plants, generally speaking, to look small and sickly.

RAPE begins to get off the ground, and looks promising.

The price of WHEAT nearly as before—from 6s. to 7os. per quarter; and of OATS the same as in my last.

BEANS yield under the flail a full average crop.—Prices 35s. to 38s. and 4os. per quarter.

FLAX nearly as before, as to price.

LINSEED at from 4l. 10s. to 6l.—General price 5l. to 5l. 5s. per quarter.

At some of the late fairs, fresh CATTLE for grass have been bought up at high prices; but the buyers will probably be losers, both in first cost and real value, from the unfavourable state of the weather.

A considerable advance has taken place in Butchers' Meat. Beef and Mutton are each 8s. per stone of fourteen pounds.

TO CORRESPONDENTS. Communications are received from Dr. PATTERSON,---S.---J. S.---J. H.---Mr. NICHOLSON, &c. &c. and others of our literary friends.

Communications for the LITERARY MAGAZINE, or MONTHLY EPITOME OF BRITISH LITERATURE, are requested to be addressed to the Editor, care of Mr. Walker, No. 44, Paternoster Row, or to Mr. Clarke, No 38, New Bond-street, before the 16th of each Month, if intended for Insertion in the ensuing Number. Literary Notices, Lists of Books, Importations, Music, Prints, Maps, and Charts, Notices of Deaths, Biographical Memoirs, &c. cannot be inserted in the succeeding Number unless they come to hand previously to the 21st of each month.

The proprietors of this Work, being anxious to render it as complete a repository for literary information as possible, solicit the Communications of their Correspondents concerning the Agriculture, Commerce, Manufactures, and Improvements carrying forward in the various parts of the United Kingdom; and, generally speaking, any information connected with improving the comforts and conveniences of man, will be preferred to others of a more general nature, though they do not wish rigidly to confine themselves to the admission of any given subjects.

This work was discontinued
in March 1886.